

Fifth Series Vol. LVIII—No. 5.

Friday, March 12, 1976
Phalguna 22, 1997 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 5, Friday, March 12, 1976/Phalguna 22, 1897 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions:	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 81, 82, 98 and 83 to 88	1—32
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 89 to 97, 99 and 100	32—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 444 to 489, 491 to 549, 551, 552 and 554 to 566	41—142
Papers laid on the Table	143-44
Messages from Rajya Sabha	145
Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha	145
Business of the House	146
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—	
Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect a Member	146-47
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1975-76	147—60
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	147—52
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1976— <i>Introduced</i> —	
Motion to consider—	
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	161
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	161
Motion to pass—	
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	162
Railway Budget, 1976-77 —General Discussion—	
Shri Samar Mukherjee	162—78
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	178—86
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	186—98
Shri S. A. Kader	198—206
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	206—14

*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of House by that Member.

Constitution (Amendment) Bill	214—270
(Amendment of Part III) by Shri Bhogendra Jha	

Motion to consider—

Shri Bhogendra Jha	214—25
Shri Dasaratha Deb	226—31
Shri B. R. Shukla	231—34
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	234—38
Shri M. C. Daga	238—50
Shri Biren Dutta	250—51
Shri Nimbalkar	251—59
Shri Sat Pal Kapur	259—69
Shri P. M. Mehta	269—70

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 12, 1976/Phalgun 22,
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Articles by STC

*81 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been importing various canalised articles at higher rates than those paid by the business concerns importing directly and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to remove this lacuna?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a)
and (b) Purchases of commodities are
generally made in bulk by the State
Trading Corporation against global
enquiries and therefore the prices paid
by them are competitive

SHRI P M MEHTA Sir, the
answer given by the hon Minister is
not only evasive but also misleading to
the House The whole purpose of
having the system of canalisation is
to get the imported items comparatively
at a cheaper rate But what has
happened is that some private parties
on the strength of the authority letter

2753 LS-2

2

given by the STC and from their own
STC licences get items at a cheaper
rate How could it happen? Therefore
with your permission I would
like to put this specific question by
giving one or two examples

I would like to know whether it is
not a fact that the STC has imported
a canalised item namely L Aminodiol
at as high a price as Rs 293 per Kg
while M/s Suneeta Laboratories imported
it at a price of Rs 232.50 per
Kg vide LC No 75 506/61 dated
20.11.75 and Mac Laboratories at Rs
260 per Kg almost during the same
period Similarly I can give second
example

MR SPEAKER Please don't give
more examples One is enough

SHRI P M MEHTA I will give the
name only

MR SPEAKER On a question like
this you should not bring in individual
items The hon Minister may not
have information

SHRI P M MEHTA I seek your
protection

In the beginning I said that the
answer given by the Minister is not
only evasive but misleading Therefore
kindly allow me to name one
item more I won't go into the details
It is regarding the purpose of Ampicillin
Anhydrous which has caused a loss
of precious foreign exchange of the
order of Rs 1 crore Therefore, I
want to know what action Government
will take regarding the purchase of
these two items and others at the
higher rate vis-a-vis the rate at which
the same item was purchased during
the same period by a private party on
the strength of an authority letter

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will put forward the precautions that we take to see that the purchases made by the STC are at correct prices. The bulk purchases made by STC are made against global enquiries and tenders...

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many repetitions, and I don't want that. He asked a specific question and you can say whether it is a fact or not. He asked about two items that the STC purchased at a higher price while a private sector party purchased the same item at a lesser price. If you have no information you can say so.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will find out about this.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the STC has been spending excess foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 5 crores per annum on the D&P Division on Rs. 30 crore worth imports of 32 canalised drugs which are purchased by STC at far higher prices than the prevailing international rates and this is being done with the connivance of high officials of the D&P Division of the STC who are responsible to have created...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading? Please don't read the question. If you read long questions, the Minister gets confused and the answers are not forthcoming. So please ask specific and brief questions and I will ensure the answers. If you read questions, I will not be able to conduct this Question Hour properly.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, the question is of a technical nature and therefore, I am referring to technical terms and other relevant matters. I don't read except when it is absolutely necessary for me to do so for putting the question properly.

Now, I want to know what action the Government proposes to take against the officials who have bungled in the matter.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, we have no information of any bungling.

DR. RANEN SEN: There has been a constant complaint against the STC that they are charging more for importing certain drugs, both intermediates and final formulations. This has been the charge against the STC and the charge was substantiated some time later because the drug Indomethacine which is available outside at Rs. 400 per kilo is sold by the STC at Rs. 800 per kilo. So my question is, in view of the fact that certain multinational companies in the drug sector want to import basic raw materials and intermediates and final formulations from their parent bodies at a higher price and are quoting the figures of the STC in order to denigrate the STC and the Government of India's policy of canalisation, what steps is the Government going to take in regard to these things?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to dispel the impression that the STC imports are at a higher price. I shall explain this a little. After the STC imports an item, sales-tax and godown charges are added to the cost of the imported item. Certain firms which can import directly or make purchases on high seas do not have to pay sales-tax or godown charges and are able to take advantage of this differential and compared to purchases made by these parties it can be projected that the charges which are added by the STC are charges which unnecessarily raise the price. Last year in drugs and chemicals, there was price fluctuation in the international market; purchases by STC had been made at a certain time and after that, the prices slumped down and people purchased at lower prices later; this also gave rise to the impression that the prices paid by the STC were higher. In fact, the precautions that we take are very wide. The STC has Specific Commodity Advisory Committee in which the end-users are there and the STC representatives are also

there, and they advise on prices of various items. Against specific order made by the end-users, the STC takes the advice of the end-users on the price before making the order

DR RANEN SEN I have put a specific question whether complaints have come and if so, what steps are being taken.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH I have mentioned the steps that we have taken.

DR RANEN SEN Have complaints come that the STC are charging more?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH I do not agree to such a sweeping complaint I have explained the details

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA May I know whether the indenting agencies operating in our country for foreign suppliers are influencing the STC to procure the materials from them as for example L. Aminodiol which was pointed out by my hon friend, Mr P M Mehta, and if so, why these indenting agencies have not been blacklisted till now and why the officers of the STC have not been penalised for the loss of foreign exchange Why did Government not set right the mismanagement in the STC before adding the canalised items to the list? Why not de-canalise the items where the STC have failed to procure adequately causing loss to the

country and difficulties to the public and the industry?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH The STC is under no such pressure

RE. QUESTIONS 82 AND 98

MR SPEAKER Mr Madhukar.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, Question 98 also relates to the jute industry It can also be taken up with Q 82

MR SPEAKER Yes We can take up both the Questions together

Problems Facing Jute Industry

*82 SHRI K. M.† 'MADHUKAR':

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a thirteen-Member Committee had been set up to look into the problems facing the jute industry, and

(b) if so the composition and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Shri S. G. Bose | Minister, Commerce Secretary | Chairman |
| 2. Shri S. M. Ghosh | Joint Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry | Member |
| 3. Dr. D. N. Saxena | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) | Member |
| 4. Dr. T. Radhakrishnan | Director, Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta | Member |
| 5. Dr. A. C. Chakravarty | Director, Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Calcutta | Member |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 6. Shri Baldev Singh, Chief Technology Utilisation, C. S. I. R., New Delhi | Member |
| 7. Shri S. Dutt Mazumdar, Industrial Adviser, Government of West Bengal | Member |
| 8. Shri P. K. Ahuja, Joint Director, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, New Delhi | Member |
| 9. Shri M. Satyapal, Adviser, Planning Commission, New Delhi | Member |
| 10. Shri T. K. Banerjee, Director, D.G.S & D., Calcutta | Member |
| 11. Shri K. Ramanujam, Joint Secretary Ministry of Commerce New Delhi | Member |
| 12. Shri G. Ukil, Managing Director, Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta | Member |
| 13. Shri S. N. Chakravarty, Jute Commissioner, Calcutta | Member—Secretary |

The Committee has submitted an Interim Report on 9-3-1976 on certain aspects relating to the terms of reference. The report is under the consideration of Government.

Memorandum regarding Jute Industry

*98. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from C.I.T.U., West Bengal Committee, regarding the Jute industry;

(b) if so, salient points thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) CITU West Bengal Committee has submitted a Memorandum to the Committee set up by Government to formulate an integrated approach to the problems of jute industry.

(b) Among other things, the memorandum has urged take over of jute mills lying closed, nationalisation of jute industry, compulsory purchase of raw jute by mills from Government at a price remunerative to the grower and modernisation and reduction of cost of production without reduction in wages or employment.

(c) The Committee would take into account the suggestions in finalising its report.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर': अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी जानकारी में जूट उद्योग इस समय चौरफा संकट में है—एक ओर किसानों की समस्या बनी हुई है, दूसरी ओर मजदूरों की समस्या है, उन की छटनी हो रही है, कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, तीसरी ओर यह उद्योग अपने आप में ही संकट में है, जिसे उद्योगपतियों ने आर्टिफिशियल क्रीट किया हुआ है, चौथी ओर जूट का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है, फौरन-एक्सचेन्ज की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में जिस तरह कपड़ा उद्योग पर जब संकट पैदा हुआ तो आप ने सिकू-मिल्ज को नेशनलाइज किया, उसी तरह से क्या इन जूट मिलों को नेशनलाइज नहीं किया जा सकता? इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए आज यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि जूट उद्योग का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और सरकार इन को अपने हाथ में लेकर मजदूरों, किसानों और उद्योग की सही ढंग से सह-लियत दे ताकि इस उद्योग का विकास हो सके, किसानों को सही तम मिल सके मजदूरों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके। इस पर आप की स्पष्ट राय क्या है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA
 Sir, as regards difficulties of the industry, I had on previous occasions said, and I do say even now, that the origin of the difficulties is not mainly internal; it is due to the sluggish demand in the foreign markets. If there is no demand in the foreign market, or a demand at a price where our goods are not competitive, we can appreciate that we can take some appropriate measures and we have already taken, but we cannot solve all these difficulties overnight. As you know, we have given some relief on account of export duty we have also seen to it that the difficulties of the jute growers are also taken care of in terms of purchase made by JCI. Money has been put at the disposal of JCI for this purpose.

We have assured the Jute Corporation that if the price of raw jute goes down below the statutory minimum price, we will intervene, but I would like to bring to your kind notice that the raw jute price this year has been higher than what it was last year and year before, well above the statutory minimum price. Somehow, the situation is slightly better on that account.

Taking over of jute mills is no solution of the problem. We have taken over some textile mills more than hundred but even some other mills are in difficulty. So far as jute mills are concerned, only three were in difficulty and were closed. One has already been opened the other two have been closed not because of these difficulties but internal difficulties financial mismanagement etc. It is not due to the industry being in crisis.

श्री कसला सिध 'मजदूर' मंत्री
 महोदय ने सभी जो बयान दिया है उसमें
 इस बात की चर्चा की है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर
 की इण्डस्ट्रीज में काफी प्रगति हुई है प्रोडक्शन
 बढ़ी है घण्टी व्यवस्था रही है मंचालन
 अच्छा हो रहा है तथा मेरा जो मूल प्रश्न
 था उसको उन्होंने हल किया है। साथ

ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जूट
 इण्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण में समस्या हल
 नहीं होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
 दोना बाने एक दूसरे में एक मल खानी
 है।

दूसरा प्रश्न—आप न तो कमिटी बनाई
 है उस में यदि आप मजदूर यूनियन का
 प्रतिनिधित्व का भी लेना तो उस में मजदूरों
 का व्यूटवाइज भी आएगा। आपका जवाब
 मजबूत था। आप न तो बयान अभी दिया
 है उस में वही भी ऐसा पता नहीं चलता
 कि उस में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व निय
 मित है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या
 मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध जूट उद्योग साथ नहीं
 है उनका प्रतिनिधित्व का इस कमिटी में
 क्या नहीं लिया गया।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA.
 Workers' views have been taken care
 of. This committee has heard them
 on more than one occasion and their
 views have been taken due care of.

As you know, there was a demand
 from the industry side that production
 should be cut mainly on the ground
 that there is no adequate raw material
 or they apprehended that there would
 be shortage of raw material at the end
 of the jute year.

The Committee, among other things,
 looked into the problem and they have
 found that there is no valid ground for
 this apprehension and there is no valid
 ground for production cut. So, not
 that the workers' view has not been
 taken care of. It has been taken care
 of and it is perhaps one of the main
 demands of the workers that produc-
 tion cuts should not be resorted to and
 on that ground retrenchment not
 allowed. On this matter, the Com-
 mittee's findings are substantially in
 accord with the expressed desires and
 views of the workers' representatives.

जो कमजोर और 'मधुकर' मध्यस्थ जी इन्होंने यह नहीं बनाया कि क्या नहीं लिया गया ?

MR SPEAKER He said that their views have been heard

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPJA This Bose Mullick Committee as it is called was appointed to inquire into the health of the industry and to suggest remedial measures. The hon Minister in his reply has treated us to the if I may say so now rather stale and hackneyed argument advanced by the mill owners always that due to the fall in the demand overseas the industry is facing a crisis

Now my question is is he aware of the fact that Mr Bose Mullick himself is quoted in yesterday's *Statesman* as having told reporters that the issue of over production has been taken up with the Indian Jute Mills Association but that the IJMA has not been able to prove it. So the IJMA's plea that there is more production than what they can sell according to Mr Bose Mullick has not been proved. Is he aware that Mr Bose Mullick has also said

'As to the fear that jute supplies will fall short of requirements reports indicate that in the end of the season we will have a comfortable carryover forward'

So the second plea also according to Mr Bose Mullick, is unfounded

Thirdly Dr T Radhakrishnan, Director, Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta is also quoted in the Press as saying

"Prospects of exports of jute goods are not as bleak as they are frequently painted provided steps are taken to hold the prices within reasonable limits"

Therefore, what I want to know from him is this since uptill now IJMA has not been able to substantiate

its plea that because of fall in exports overseas they must be given all manner of financial assistance subsidies reduction in export duties and be allowed to modernise in the sense that they should be allowed to rationalise their labour complement and in view of all this I would like to know what is the thinking of the government on these matters. Already according to the reply he gave to the question I calculated and I find we have lost in terms of revenue to the country about Rs 47.70 crores because of the recent reductions or abolition of export duties which the Minister has allowed to them or the Government has allowed to them. I would like to know how many more concessions and how many more facilities and benefits are to be given to these jute mill magnates instead of finding out what is the real trouble with the industry how speculative practices are running this industry how any amount of under-invoicing is going on how black money is being accumulated and all kinds of malpractices are being resorted to and no proper inquiry has ever been made into these. I would like to know whether the government propose to have any kind of a real probe into all these malpractices and corrupt practices in this industry which have practically brought it to the verge of ruin or whether they will be content simply with giving further concessions to the jute millowners

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The hon Member has referred to what he has called 'hackneyed answers'. My answers may be of the same nature because the problems are more or less similar, if not the same, over the years. I do maintain what I had said before on the floor of the House. The problems faced by the industry are serious and their origin is not domestic. Bose Mullick Committee came to two conclusions. In fact, in my answer to the original question I referred to them. So far as question of help to carpet backing and sacking industry is concerned, this industry does not deserve further relief at all.

But in respect of hessian, still there is difficulty. We do not give any sort of relief or help to the industry unless we are satisfied both in our Ministry and also the Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance is satisfied in terms of costing that they been provided, has been done because been provided, has been done because of the cost factor and also the competitive prices abroad. So we are quite satisfied what has been given has been given in the larger interest not only of the industry but also of the growers and the workers, otherwise some mills would have closed down creating much more serious difficulties.

Even now as I was saying hessian is in a difficult situation and its price is very much uncompetitive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA With reference to the highly speculative activities carried on in jute business which is preventing the prices from being stabilised did they probe into it? Even after the reduction in excise duty, the prices have gone up instead of coming down due to speculation. Are you holding any probe into that?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Among other things this aspect is being looked into. I can also say that we have taken certain steps as a result of which speculative pressure in jute market has gone down in the last one year.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Just before the setting up of this Committee by a notification on January 24th, the Minister himself, I do not know, warned or advised the Jute Mill owners to reduce the cost of production. We had an apprehension and it is coming true that already the Jute Mill Owners in their old machines are increasing the workload, as a result of which even at this moment more than 5 millions are in trouble. Some have been locked out and some are on the verge of being locked out. In the interim

report it has been said that the plea of the IJMA was to cut down the cost of production. May I know whether necessary probe has been got made? May I know what is the meaning of the statement made by the hon Minister himself who comes from West Bengal and who is well aware of the situation in the jute mills? What does he mean by reducing the cost of production, taking the plea by which the employers are increasing the workload?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Reduction in the cost of production may be effected—and as a veteran trade union leader he knows—in more than one way not necessarily by retrenching the workers but by other means, by better management, better financial management, better inventory management and better market facilities and not resorting unnecessarily to speculative pressure itself. So, it would not be rather correct to think that cost efficiency necessarily means reduction in labour contingent. So far as we are concerned, we have made it abundantly clear that we are not for retrenchment of labour in some form or the other.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Regarding the pricing and costing of jute goods, the hon Minister has advanced his arguments. The reasons are not domestic but international or those are operating in the foreign markets. I would like to know from the hon Minister very specifically whether it is a fact that jute goods manufacture in our country, in its total volume, is to the extent of nearly Rs 1000 to 1200 crores, of which hardly 25 per cent varying from Rs. 250 to 290 crores worth of jute goods are exported. Secondly, of this volume of jute goods which is being exported and the foreign exchange that is being earned to the extent of Rs. 300 crores or a little less than that, 60 per cent is of carpet packing and other items. Those are fetching a high price.

The convenient plea or argument on behalf of the Government as well as the IJMA is that due to costing or due to price factor there is a slump in this country but this is not correct. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point.

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA I don't know whether I can enlighten the already very enlightened hon. Member. I can bring to his notice the facts. The quantum of the export is nearly 50 per cent. That is to say, in terms of the quantity exported, out of the total production, nearly 50 per cent or something more, depending upon the effective demand abroad is exported. Even in domestic market the demand for sackings put forward by Cement corporation and Cement units is going down because they also find that if they do not take natural fibre sacking they will not be able to reduce the price of their end product abroad. So, even there, there is some reluctance on the part of some. There is also sluggishness in the home market. All these factors taken into account have created some problems.

Lifting of Ban on Export of Onions

*83. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the ban on export of onions has been lifted recently, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The ban was lifted in view of the improved production and the need to earn foreign exchange.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister enlighten us whether it is due to the export that the price

of onions is so high, leading to Rs 4 per kilogram or this is due to some other factors which are going on? Secondly, how much is the quantity of export and this export to which countries I would like to know. How much quantities were exported? What is the amount of production inside the country? Due to export has there been any scarcity and consequently rise of price or can it be said that this has been due to the machinations of the hoarders here? I want to be enlightened on these points.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH There was failure of onion crop and the abnormal price rise is due to that reason. There was the failure of crop in the major onion growing States like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. The crop position has recorded improvement and the price has gone down now. Rise in price then is not due to exports. The total quantum exported is only 4.7 per cent of total production. We took the necessary precaution to ban export during this period. The total production is of the order of 10 to 12 lakh tonnes per annum. And the quantity in terms of tonnes exported was 1973-74 64,440; 1974-75, 68,983 and 1975-76 April-July 55,749. As I said our total production is of the order of 10 to 12 lakh tonnes and exports are around 55 to 68 thousand tonnes.

So, it is not a high percentage. The countries to which the onions go are Malaysia, Singapore, Dubai, Kuwait, Iran and Bahrain. I suppose I have answered the points raised by the Hon'ble Member.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I want to know whether it is a fact that the traders were given bank loans to corner the onions for creating the price rise artificially; whether the Minister has any knowledge about this.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir. No loans have been given for cornering the market

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: The Minister said rightly that onion prices had gone up in December 1974. He referred to Maharashtra where 80 per cent of the onions are grown as compared to the whole country. Now the prices have gone up to Rs 300 per ton. To-day in Maharashtra, the price of onion is only Rs. 40 per quintal which comes to four annas a kilo. The onions are now exported to gulf countries as they are the main exporters. The Government have fixed the price for the onions to be exported at Rs 300 a ton. But, there is no market in the Gulf countries for Rs 300 a ton and they are asking for the reduction in prices of onion by 50 per cent. This year, in Maharashtra, there is a record crop of onions of 8 lakhs tonnes which are now lying idle in the market. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to reduce the price of onions according to the demand in the Gulf countries?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I correct the hon. Member? Maharashtra's production is 28 per cent of the all-India production. The prices have gone down. It was ruling at Rs 250 which was abnormal, in December, and it has now come to about Rs 55/- That is why we have allowed its export.

About the minimum price, I know of a case of a canalised item when a similar request was made about a few days ago to reduce the minimum price. Later on it was found that that particular party could contract on the minimum price of which we insisted. So, we should not get panicky and lose our foreign exchange. However, we take a practical view on this and after proper assessments, we make the necessary changes.

Development of Handloom Industry in Kerala

+

*84 **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN**

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Kerala Government have suggested a time bound programme for the development of Handloom Industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme, and

(c) whether Government have approved the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a). Yes, Sir

(b) A statement indicating the schemes included in the programme is laid on the Table of the House

(c) The schemes included in the programme have to be undertaken by the State Government, with assistance from the Centre and from financing institutions as well as the State Government's own resources. Some of the programmes are already under implementation. As a part of the Central Plan, an Intensive Development Project involving an outlay of 185 crores and export-oriented project with an outlay of Rs 40 lakhs have been approved.

Statement

Statement showing the details of schemes included in the time bound programme for development of handloom industry proposed by the Government of Kerala.

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay (in Rs. lakhs)
(1)	Handloom Projects	12.67
(2)	Strengthening of Apex Society	54.19
(3)	Organisation of factory-type Industrial Cooperative Societies	484.28
(4)	Strengthening of existing Industrial Cooperative Societies	50.00
(5)	Collective Weaving Centres	122.36
(6)	Subsidy to Cooperative Banks against loss of interest	12.00
(7)	Revitalisation and strengthening of existing primary handloom weavers cooperative societies	115.00
(8)	Managerial expenses to primary societies	12.00
(9)	Trade delegation to foreign countries	5.00
(10)	Housing scheme	180.00
(11)	Weavers Service Centre	26.74
TOTAL		1,074.24

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: May I know whether it was a fact that the State Government sent a programme for Rs. 17 crores and then they were asked to revise it? They revised it and brought it down to Rs. 10 crores. Why was it that even then this amount was not given?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It has been done on the total availability of resources and what we can distribute between various States.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Since there are no other basic or major industries in that part of Kerala, namely, Malabar, especially in Cannanore and Kozhikode Districts and the handloom industries are a foreign exchange-earner, will the Government consider to increase the amount of assistance given to the State Government?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We do try to accommodate to the maximum extent because it is in the Twenty-point Programme. But, it will not be possible for me to give a specific assurance for the increase.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Even this was approved by the Government of India. That comes to about Rs. 10.74 crores. As a part of the Central Plan, an Intensive Development Project involving an outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores and export-oriented project with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs have been accepted. But, they do not conform to any of the patterns given by the Kerala State in their project. So, how do these projects fit into the pattern? Has the Government made it known to the Kerala Government that they will continue to help them in regard to their projects or have they told them that no further help could be given so that

the Kerala Government is aware of their responsibility in regard to the implementation of their original programme?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH These are centrally sponsored schemes. Apart from these there are other proposals from the Kerala Government regarding subsidy for payment of rebate and promotion of exports, etc. for which Rs. 60 lakhs have been provided.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN The handloom industry in South mostly depends on two things—one in getting sufficient quantity of Yarn and secondly in clearing the finished product. In South the handloom industries suffer from these two handicaps. I would like to know what are the specific measures taken to see that these two sufferings are removed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Regarding Yarn it will be obligatory on the new mills coming up during the Fifth Five Year Plan to produce 65 per cent yarn in the hank form which could be used in the handloom industry. As regards those mills which are already spinning yarn, the obligation has been increased to 110 per cent as compared to their production in 1972. Apart from this licensing in the spinning sector has now been liberalised and except for those cases which come under MRTP or mills located in certain metropolitan areas no licence upto 50,000 spindles is needed. Further to have spinning mills in the weavers' cooperative sector the NCDC has been given Rs. 50 lakhs. Further in the intensive development projects and export oriented projects we have a scheme for having "Yarn banks" and this will go a long way to improve the Yarn availability.

As regards marketing, Government intends to strengthen the various apex

bodies at the State level and also the All India Handloom Fabrics Co-operative Marketing Society and also bring more actively the services of Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India. Further, the State Governments will be assisted in increasing the share capital of the various cooperative bodies. These are the important measures which have been taken.

Bonus on LIC with Profit Policies

*85 **SHRI VASANTI SATHE** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether bonus declared by the LIC on with-profits policies has been stagnant for the past four years,

(b) whether growth in LIC's expenditure is outstripping the rise in its income; the management expenses account for over 30 per cent and expenses incurred on servicing existing policies have crossed the statutory ceiling of 15 per cent, and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to protect the interest of policy holders and make life insurance an attractive proposition for the common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The overall expense ratio and the renewal expense ratio for the year 1974-75 were 30.48 per cent and 18.97 per cent respectively.

(c) To counteract the adverse effect of inflation the LIC has taken vigorous steps to increase its new business, limit its expenses and improve the return on its investments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE In view of the fact that admittedly the expense ratio has gone very high, that 30 per cent of the policies are taken by people who take policies below Rs. 10,000—this gives 46 per cent of the assured

amount, this is the backbone—and the interest or return on with profit policies which is the main source of deposits to attract people, both for savings as well as for covering risks, is low, what steps does Government propose to take? If you take a policy for Rs. 10,000 for 15 years, it comes to hardly 2.1 per cent whereas today even if you deposit it in the banks under the recurring deposit scheme for 7 years, it doubles your amount. That being so, how will the middle class man or the small man go in for with-profit policies? He will take pure risk policies hereafter and deposit his money in the banks. What measures does Government propose to take to correct this incongruity and make it more attractive?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: May I remind the hon. member that this is not for the future bonus which is to be declared but with regard to the bonus already declared? What has really transpired in the last two years is that with rising costs, revision of pay scales and increased DA with the increase in management costs and other factors, naturally it has remained stagnant for the last couple of years. But the very facts he has pointed out are under very serious consideration. I do agree that all these things should be taken into consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not a fact that the returns are poor and that is why the income-expense ratio is so adverse? Is it not a fact that the interest of life insurance from industry is 8–10 per cent while the banks even today are charging higher. So is this not an unimaginative policy both in terms of your return on your own investment and also management and thirdly in not encouraging people to deposit by giving them a proper return on their with-profit policies? What are you doing about this? I want a specific answer, no debate.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is no intention to debate it, he has put a very specific question. I

am happy to take the House into confidence and say that since the last 6–8 months since the emergency with better discipline, which was absolutely necessary for better management, and with the attempts made to curtail avoidable expenses, we do find there has been about 2 per cent decrease in the overall expense ratio. I think if this tempo is maintained and sustained, the LIC may after sometime be able to turn the corner.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. S. Pandey.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: She has not answered my question. I had raised it in the main question. So I thought she would at least be ready to answer the specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: She has at least welcomed it

श्री राम सहाय पांडे कोई व्यक्ति बीमा करता है तो उसके मन में दो आधार रहते हैं, एक तो बचत का और दूसरे भविष्य के निर्माण का। अन्तर्गत्रीय पद्धति यह है कि वैयक्तिक बीमे का जो आधार है वह यह है कि रुपया हो, डालर हो या पाउंड हो, कोई भी करेसी हो उमा ऊपर और नीचे के भाव पर यह आधारित रहता है। बीम वरम पहले जिम ने बीमा कराया तब रुपये का मूल्य 67-68 पैसे था और अब वह 29 पैसे ही रह गया है। बीम वरम पहले जिम ने बीमा कराया तबने इस हिमाव से प्रीमियम पे किया। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उस प्रिमियल को प्रॉफिट का आधार बनाया गया है या बर्गाया जाएगा। ब्याज का बाजार का जो भाव है उसको आप देखें। बैंक पद्धति में 18 परसेंट तक ब्याज देता है और दूसरे बीम परसेंट तक। जब यहां प्रापर रिटर्न नहीं मिलेगी तो कौन बीमा करने जायगा? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बीमे का अवमूल्यन करने की अपेक्षा उस भाव को उल्टा उठाने और अन्तर्गतवा जो व्यक्ति ने मन की प्रक्रिया को आधार

बनाया है अर्थात् बचन और भविष्य निर्माण उसके साथ इसका कोई सम्बन्ध बनता है या नहीं, क्या उस पर आपने विचार किया है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी मैं इस प्रश्न का बरा सख्त उत्तर देना चाहूंगी। इन दोनों आधारों के अतिरिक्त जीवन बीमा निगम का भविष्य की निक्योरिटी ने सम्बन्ध में एक और आधार भी है। आपने कहा है कि इसके प्रति आकर्षण कम हो रहा है मैं केवल उतना कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने जो पिछले आधार दिये हैं, उन सब को देखते हुए यह आकर्षण कम नहीं हुआ है बल्कि इस साल हाल में ही जो प्रगति हुई है, उसमें 20-22 प्रतिशत जीवन बीमा निगम का कार्य बढ़ा है। आपने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनका भी बराबर ध्यान और ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY Would the hon Minister kindly inform us with reference to part (b) of the question as to whether she is entirely satisfied with the efficiency in the working of the LIC? I do not want to give specific instances it will run into pages. With respect to part (b), is she entirely satisfied?

SHRI SUSHILA ROHTAGI I am certainly not entirely satisfied with the efficiency and certainly there is scope for improvement. It is our constant endeavour to see that there is improvement in those matters.

Export of Finished Leather and Leather Goods

*86 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to a combined delegation of the European confederation of footwear and tanners which visited India recently the export earnings from finished leather

and leather goods to the European Economic Community (EEC) alone will be sufficient in very near future to pay-off for the additional oil bill that this country has to bear now, and

(b) if so the turnover of our export trade in the above items for the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH**) (a) A substantial increase in leather exports is envisaged in the near future

(b) Overall exports of finished leather and leather goods including footwear for the last two years are—

(Figures in Rs./Crores)

1974-75	1975-76 (April-Jan.) (Estimated)
60.85	45.09

श्री राजदेव सिंह मैंने प्रश्न के पहले भाग उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि निर्यात भविष्य में एकमपोर्ट के बढ़न की उमीद है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी उमीद करने का क्या क्या कारण है ? साथ ही साथ इस एकमपोर्ट की बोल्डम में टाटगर घड़ियाल और साप के चमड़े का हितना प्रमाणन है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH It will not be possible to give the proportion of tiger skins, crocodile skins, etc. But information can be collected and supplied. Our expectancy to increase our leather exports is based on our increased capacity for finishing leather, it is picking up very well, it can be seen from the export figures of leather footwear and leather goods manufactures, exports of finished leather from Rs. 16.79 crores in 1973-74 has gone up to Rs. 30.56 crores in 1974-75. Exports of leather goods and manufactures from 6.17 crores in 1973-74, has gone up to Rs. 12.83 crores in 1974-75. Leather

footwear exports has increased from Rs. 11.30 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 17.46 crores.

श्री राजदेव सिंह प्रश्न :- दूसरे भाग के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने आकड़े प्रस्तुत करने हुए बताया है कि 1974-75 में 60 करोड़ 85 लाख का एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है और 1975-76 में 10 महीनों में जनवरी तक, 45 करोड़ 9 लाख रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है। अभी मान भ्र में दो महीने और बाकी हैं। उस अवधि में से देखा जाये तो 1974-75 के मुकाबले 1975-76 में एक्सपोर्ट कम हुआ है। इन फिगरों से रहते हुए भी मंत्री महोदय उमीद करने हैं कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट दिना-दिन बढ़ता जाएगा तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह कैसे संभव है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: These are not the full figures

MR. SPEAKER He expects to do better in two months (Interruptions)

कानपुर में कपड़ा और पटसन मशीनों का बंद होना

*87. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कानपुर में कितनी कपड़ा और पटसन मिलें बन्द पड़े हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें अपने अधिकार में लेने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और

(ग) इन मिलों के पुनः चालू होने पर कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) One jute and two textile mills are lying closed in Kanpur at present.

(b) Taking over of the mills by Government is dependent on a number of factors like availability of finance, managerial skill etc. necessary for re-opening the mills. Government are seized of the matter and efforts are under way to restart the mills at the earliest.

(c) Number of persons to be provided employment in these mills would depend on the requirements at the time of re-opening.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कानपुर में 3 मिलें बन्द हुई हैं, दो वस्त्र मिल और एक पटसन मिल। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ये मिलें कब बन्द हुई और उनके बन्द होने में पहले इनमें कितने मजदूर काम करने थे ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले महीने फरवरी में उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री की, क्या भारत सरकार में वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री चट्टोपाध्याय, उद्योग मंत्री श्री पें और वित्त मंत्री श्री मुरझम्यम ने इन तीनों मिलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मुताक़ात हुई कि इनको चालू किया जाय ? अगर ऐसी बात हुई तो वह क्या है और भारत सरकार की तरफ से क्या आश्वासन दिया गया ?

इन तीनों मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के वेतन आदि की कितनी धन-राशि मिल-मालिकों की तरफ बकाया है और भारत सरकार ने उन मजदूरों की मजदूरी दिलाने और उस पर भगतान करने के लिए क्या उनसे कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है या बकाया डाला है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनको कब तक रुपया मिल जायेगा ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
In these two mills the workers on rolls are:

Laxmi Ratan Cotton	,		
Mills Ltd	2576
Atherton West			
Mills	2666

The total number of workers involved is 5242. Secondly, we are in touch with the Government of U.P. and we had several rounds of discussions. It is a fact that the Hon. Finance Minister, Hon. Industrial Minister and myself had some discussions on the matter. There are some alternative avenues which we are exploring and I can assure you and through you the Hon. Member that a decision at the earliest will be taken. Here the managerial problem is the main problem because the State Government is not in a position to manage these mills. Financial difficulties are also there. But we are in touch with the Finance Ministry. We hope an early solution could be found and when these mills are reopened the dues of the labourers and other related problems will be certainly looked into.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of U.P. recently met the Hon. Minister and the Finance Minister and pleaded with them that these mills should be taken over by the National Textile Corporation of India because it is merely not a question of 5000 workers but if you take into account the temporary workers it will come to about 10,000 who are really facing starvation since last one year. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether a firm decision has now been taken that these two mills will not be handed over to those persons like Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta who have ruined these mills, but it will be taken over by the National Textile Corporation of India.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Yes, it is a fact that the Hon. Chief Minister of U.P. has requested that these mills be handed over to the

National Textile Corporation of India. As I have already said, this is one of the distinct possibility we are considering. As regards the second query, I would submit that we have no intention to hand over the mills to those people who are responsible for ruining them and closing them down.

Amount advanced by Nationalised Banks to Marginal and Small Farmers

***88. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 253 on the 23rd January, 1976 regarding Deposits in and credits advanced by nationalised and other banks and state:

(a) the amounts advanced to the marginal and small farmers and rural artisans by the nationalised and other banks during the last three years, Statewise;

(b) the number of persons belonging to the weaker sections, who have been given advances on the basis of Preferential Rates of Interest Scheme during the above period; and

(c) whether it is proposed to bring the whole country under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statewise data relating to outstanding advances of public sector banks and other scheduled commercial banks to farmers with land holding up to 2.5 acres and between 2.5 acres and 5 acres as at the end of March 1973, March 1974 and September 1974 are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 10423/76].

Present statistical reporting system does not provide for compilation of data separately regarding bank credit to 'rural artisans' as a specific group.

Data relating to outstanding advances of public sector banks under the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme are set out below:—

	No of Accounts	Amount Outstanding (In crores of rupees)
December 1973	230661	10 0
December 1974	314665	13 4
September 1975	391917	17 5

While suggestions have been received for modifying/extending the Differential Interest Rates Scheme, as of date, no view has been taken in this regard.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA The statement says that the present statistical reporting system does not provide for compilation of data separately regarding bank credit to 'rural artisans' as a specific group. It also states that data relating to outstanding advances of public sector banks under the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme had been received but no decision has been taken so far in this regard. I would like to know whether we are at present launching a drive against usury in the rural side for reducing the indebtedness of the rural poor, under the 20-point economic programme. In this context, it is very important that institutional credit to the marginal and poor farmers should be expedited. I want to know why the extension of the scheme of preferential rates of interest throughout the country in all the districts has not yet been considered and whether it will be implemented. Rural artisans as a group are also under the grip of moneylenders and there are no two opinions that they need assistance for self-reliance and augmenting national production. May I know why till now no separate scheme for them

has been evolved and whether it will be done in future? This depends upon the coverage of the nationalised banks, particularly in rural areas and that is very limited. That is why for providing better credit to the vulnerable sections in rural areas, we are starting the rural banks. Already 10 have been started and 5 more will be started before 31st March. The next year's programme is to have at least 30 to 35 more. Therefore, it is a question of coverage. Naturally commercial banks as they are constituted are not interested in this sort of thing. That is why we are thinking in terms of alternative credit institutions.

MR SPEAKER Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Cloth in Danger of losing World Markets

*89 **SHRI D D DESAI** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank Mission has sounded a warning that Indian cotton textiles will be gradually pushed out of the sophisticated world markets,

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Mission for this conclusion; and

(c) the steps being taken to counter this trend?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). No formal report on the subject has been received from the World Bank. However, certain reports about some observations made by the World Bank appearing in the press have come to the notice of Government.

Trade Agreement between India and West Germany

*90. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed between India and West Germany at New Delhi recently in order to achieve self-sufficiency in synthetic fibres; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) An agreement between the Government of India, the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and the United Nations Development Programme for establishment of a demonstration plant for the production of synthetic fibres was signed on 12th February, 1976

(b) The Federal Republic of Germany and UNDP will provide equipment, expertise and training facilities valued at DM 5.0 million and US \$ 7.35,000 plus or minus 15 per cent respectively for the project. The Government of India will provide at its expense (presently estimated to be Rs 1,98,59,600) all other contributions necessary for the establishment operation and maintenance of the project, including premises, installations, locally available equipment, raw materials, utilities and staff. The project will be executed by Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), one of the Co-operative Research Associations of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Export by office-bearers of Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development

*91. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some office-bearers of AVARD (Association of Voluntary

Agencies for Rural Development) and other organisations affiliated to it were dealing in the export business of silver, ivory and books; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no information at present with us to show if any office-bearers of the Association mentioned or other organisations affiliated to it have been exporting anything. Information on the subject is however being collected.

Calicut Airport

*92. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is now the construction of Calicut airport; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The project for construction of an Aerodrome at Calicut was included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. Land was acquired and fenced at Calicut. However, due to increase in the cost of operation consequent on hike in prices of aviation fuel and also to their tight fleet position, Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut in the Fifth Plan. Bombay—Calicut—Cochin is one of the nine routes offered to non-scheduled operators by Director General of Civil Aviation. One or two non-scheduled operators have shown interest to operate air services on this route and their application is under consideration. A private owned airstrip near Calicut is proposed to be improved for these operations.

Value of Rupee

*93 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether with the fall in prices of essential commodities and arrest of run-away inflation, the value of rupee has increased since the imposition of emergency in the country,

(b) if so the facts thereof, and

(c) whether there has been a similar strengthening of the value of rupee in the international market as compared to the position obtaining two years ago?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The internal purchasing power of the rupee, as measured by movement in the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100) rose from 30.49 paise in terms of 1960 prices in June 1975 towards the end of which the Emergency was promulgated, to 33.56 paise in January 1976

(c) The value of the rupee in the international market need not necessarily show variations similar to the changes in its internal purchasing power since the exchange rate of the rupee is also affected by developments in the exchange markets abroad as well as in the exchange system. The new exchange rate system adopted from 25th September 1975 is designed to adjust the rupee's exchange rate in response to both internal and external developments. Accordingly the Reserve Bank has on 11th March 1976 refixed the middle rate for its sales and purchases of pound sterling at Rs 17.25 which compares with the relatively lower rate of Rs 18.80 in March 1974

Tata Committee Report

*94 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tata Committee on

Civil Aviation has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, its recommendations and the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement containing the main recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The recommendations of the Committee are under Government's consideration.

Statement

(1) Organisation

The Civil Aviation Department should be redesignated 'Civil Aviation Authority' retaining all its present constitutional and functional characteristics as a Government department.

(2) Personnel

A new service be created to be called the Civil Aviation Service for all gazetted officers of the Civil Aviation Department engaged in technical tasks, preceded by discussions with the representatives of the various gazetted cadres concerned.

(3) Training and Licensing

A Central Flying School be set up and operated by the Civil Aviation Department for the initial training of commercial pilots. While this school is progressively built up, more immediate measures are required to improve the standard of Flying Clubs, which should continue to train pilots upto the level of Private Pilot's Licence (PPL).

(4) The Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad be strengthened and modernised for the training of Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Electronics personnel.

(5) Flight Inspection

A system of independent checking by the Director General of Civil Aviation

of the proficiency of flying crews of Airlines be introduced, and that for this purpose a Flight Inspection Directorate be created as part of the Air Safety Wing of the Civil Aviation Department.

(6) Accident Investigation and Air safety:

The investigation of serious accidents be transferred to an Accident Investigation Commission in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation reporting direct to the Minister

A small high power committee be appointed to prescribe or approve procedures to be followed by the Commission and the Director General of Civil Aviation in the investigation of air accidents, to analyse and evaluate reports on serious accidents to assess the working of the accident investigation commission and the Directorate of Air Safety and to advise Government on air safety generally

(7) Airports

The Civil Aviation Department should undertake a comprehensive review of all civil aerodromes in India and prepare a detailed phased programme of construction and development for which the Department should establish a well organised Airports Planning Cell

The Government should attach a high degree of priority to ensuring that fire fighting services at all airports in India and particularly the international and major airports are adequately equipped, staffed and trained Fire Fighting Services

Design and construction work by the Central Public Works Department be undertaken in future by a special Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Wing set up within the Civil Aviation Department, headed by a senior Director of the rank of Superintending Engineer.

(8) Civil Aviation Advisory Board:

A Civil Aviation Advisory Board, be set up under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, to advise Government on all matters of civil aviation policy and administration.

Expansion Programme of Air India

***95 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is reconsidering its expansion programme in regard to acquiring more Boeing Jumbo jets, and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The draft Fifth Plan of Air India provides for the purchase of three wide-bodied subsonic jet aircraft. Against this one Boeing-747 has already been obtained in December 1975. The purchase of another such aircraft is presently under the consideration of the Corporation

Air Services between India and Iraq

***96 SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Iraq wants better and more frequent air services between Baghdad and Indian cities like Delhi and Bombay, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Iraq Airways who are operating a weekly terminating service to Delhi initially requested for a second frequency to India. Subsequently, they requested for

extension of the existing service, Baghdad—Delhi, to Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur with Boeing-727 aircraft with effect from 1st April 1976 the aircraft to be replaced by Boeing-747 with effect from 5th July, 1976.

(b) Government are considering sending a Civil Aviation Delegation to Iraq for discussions on these matters

Payment of Extra Salary to the Staff in Income Tax and other Departments

*97. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been issued for payment of one month's basic pay for the meritorious work done by the staff of income tax and other departments under the Ministry of Finance;

(b) the categories of such staff in each department which will be benefited; and

(c) whether any minimum provisions of qualification has been specified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Orders have been passed sanctioning one month's basic pay for meritorious work to all the staff of Income tax and other Revenue Departments, including the staff working in the Revenue Wing of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) In the Income tax Department, the reward will be admissible to the staff who were on duty during the period from 1.10.75 to 31.12.75, conforming broadly to the period of Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. In the Customs, Central Excise and Narcotics Departments, the reward will be admissible to persons who were on actual duty for a period of at least ten months during the period 17th September 1974,

when Preventive Detention of Smugglers was started, to 31st January 1976. The reward is not admissible to staff who were under suspension or who were given notices of retirement.

Payment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

*99. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixth instalment of Dearness Allowance has been paid to the Central Government employees; and

(b) if not, when this is likely to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b): The Consumer Price Index figures have come down sharply in recent months and, according to latest available indications, not only the monthly indices for November, 1975, December, 1975 and January 1976, but also the 12-monthly average has gone down below the 320 mark. The matter will have to be considered in this context. The Government will consult the representatives of the employees before taking a final decision.

Credit from World Bank

*100 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have recently been held with World Bank for credit to India;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) total number of credits, World Bank has extended to India so far during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed on

26th February, 1976 with the International Development Association for a credit of \$ 200 million for import of raw materials, components and spares for selected priority industries, both in the private and public sectors, registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development

The credit carries no interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum and is repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 years

(c) So far 11 IDA Credits totalling to US \$ 817 million and one World Bank loan for \$100 million have been extended by the World Bank Group to India during the current financial year

Appointment of a separate Development Commissioner for Handloom Industry

444 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a separate Development Commissioner for Handloom Industry has been appointed,

(b) if so, the functions of the Commissioner, and

(c) protections given by him to weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Development Commissioner for Handlooms will pay exclusive attention to the handloom sector particularly for its revitalisation and development with a view to benefiting the handloom weaver and enabling him to compete more effectively in the market

Schemes of development have to be implemented by the State Governments and the Centre along with financial institutions. The Development Commissioner will serve as a focal point for ensuring the required coordination,

Recruitment Body for Appointments in Public Sector Undertakings

445 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centralised recruitment agency for Public Sector Undertakings,

(b) if so, main features of the proposal, and

(c) when is it likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c): Under the new managerial personnel policy for Public Sector the Government have constituted a Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) with the responsibility for selecting persons for appointment as Chairman—both part time and full time—and Managing Directors for all Public Sector Enterprises owned or managed by the Central Government other than those in the field of insurance and banking. In the case of all full time Executive/Functional Directors the administrative Ministry will constitute Selection Committees which will have a representative from the PESB. The powers to make appointments to all posts below Board level have been delegated to the Boards of the Enterprises. However, in the selection of third level posts i.e. General Managers the Secretary of the PESB would also be involved in the selection procedures. For all posts below the Board level, the enterprises may wherever necessary, obtain suitable names from the Data Bank maintained by the Secretariat of PESB in the Bureau of Public Enterprises and consider them along with other applicants and internal candidates

Thus a centralised recruitment system operates in respect of selection of incumbents of Top Posts at the Board level in the various public enterprises. With regard to the posts below the

Board level, there is no such centralised recruitment system nor is it proposed to set up such a system, having regard to the powers delegated to the enterprises. However, with regard to the selection for posts below the Board level, the Boards of the enterprises are required to make the necessary screening and selection arrangements, keeping in mind the broad guidelines that may be prescribed by the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

Opening of Branches by Punjab National Bank in Tauni Devi and Jahu, Hamirpur District (Himachal Pradesh)

445. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank, the lead bank for Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh has planned to open its branches at (1) Tauni Devi and (2) Jahu in the Hamirpur District; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which necessary licences would be issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose and the date by which the branches would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): The Reserve Bank of India have reported that Punjab National Bank are being permitted to open their offices at Tauni Devi and Jahu in Hamirpur District, Himachal Pradesh. These offices are expected to be opened during the current year.

Assistance to Flying Clubs

447. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any assistance to flying clubs in the country to subsidise the cost of training for the students;

(b) if so, amount of such assistance given during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the training given is not employment-linked and as a result, after heavy expenditure, the trained pilots remain unemployed; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review its approach towards these clubs and make them more purposeful than at present?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Period	Subsidy/subvention paid Lakhs.
1-3-72 to 28-2-73	22.05
1-3-73 to 28-2-74	16.93
1-3-74 to 28-2-75	14.11

(c) Training given at the flying clubs is primarily intended to promote airmindedness amongst the youth of the country. However, such of those who desire to make aviation their career, get trained for a Commercial Pilot's Licence. There are about 200 CPL holders unemployed at present. Government have taken the following steps to assist them for securing employment:

- (1) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications.
- (2) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilize unemployed commercial pilots wherever possible.
- (3) State Governments have been requested to give consideration to CPL holders for employment under them wherever possible.

(d) Government have reviewed its approach. At present, flying at the flying clubs is subsidised only to the extent of Private Pilot's Licence standard.

करेंसी नोटों का प्रचलन

448. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण शंडेय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1976 के अन्त में करेंसी नोटों का प्रचलन 132.56 करोड़ में बढ़ कर 6402.68 करोड़ हो गया है

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार करेंसी नोटों की संख्या 96.24 करोड़ में बढ़ कर अब 6408.94 करोड़ हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) और (ख) 30 जनवरी, 1976 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में चल रहे नोटों में 47.29 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई थी, जब कि 6 फरवरी, 1976 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में जब 6402.58 करोड़ पाए के नोट चलन में थे, 132.56 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ि दिखाई दी थी। इसी प्रकार जारी किए गए कुल नोटों की संख्या में जनवरी, 1976 में 49.05 करोड़ पाये की जो कमी हुई थी, उसमें बाद के सप्ताह में 96.24 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ि हो गई और 6 फरवरी, 1976 को चल रहे नोटों की संख्या 6408.94 करोड़ रुपये हो गई।

(ग) करेंसी नोट जनता के पास उत-सबसे मुद्रा का केवल एक भाग होते हैं। इसलिए चल रहे करेंसी नोटों की मात्रा

में हर सप्ताह होने वाली वृद्धि का मूल्यस्तर और व्यापार एवं कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। कुल मुद्रा उपलब्धि में लगातार वृद्धि या कमी बनी रहने और उसके साथ मुद्रा के चलन की गति, वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि तथा सामान्य रूप से मूल्यों, सम्बन्धी सम्भावनाओं जैसे अन्य कारणों का ही मूल्य स्तर, व्यापार आदि पर असर पड़ता है।

International Flight from Calcutta

449. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by his Ministry to sufficiently increase the international flights, especially the East bound flights from Calcutta to make use of the new terminal building and the airports;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) reasons for which Government are unable to operate the flights of Air India Jumbo Jet from Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Every possible effort is being made to increase flights through Calcutta. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call of foreign airlines whenever route Schedules to Bilateral Air Services Agreements are negotiated. Presently, we have Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines System, Thai Airways and Burma Airways operating through Calcutta, in addition to Air India and Indian Airlines. With effect from April 1976, Aeroflot have been authorised to operate through Calcutta in both directions.

The East-bound flights concerned are, from Calcutta to Dacca, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, Manila, Tokyo and Osaka. Aeroflot have

been permitted to operate from Moscow to Calcutta and thence to Kuala Lumpur/Singapore.

(c) Air India propose operating a terminating/originating service from Calcutta to the West with Boeing-707 effective 1st November, 1976. In regard to Boeing 747 services through Calcutta, as the fifth Boeing 747 aircraft is proposed to be operated on the India Australia rout, there is at present no Boeing 747 spare capacity with Air India to operate to Calcutta. Nevertheless, the question of extending one of the present Boeing-747 services terminating at Bombay to Calcutta is being given high priority by Air India and this is likely to materialise effective 1st April, 1977.

Construction of Hotels in Public Sector

450. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) number and location of hotels, likely to be constructed during the current financial year in public sector; and

(b) what would be the estimated cost of each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). During the current financial year, 1975-76 the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has commissioned two new hotels at Calcutta and Kovalam at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 160 lakhs respectively. The Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, have also completed a hotel at Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 690 lakhs.

प्याज का निर्यात

451. श्री गोपीरथ शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्याज का निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता है और उससे गत वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ; और

(ख) प्याज के विदेश व्यापार को देखते हुए उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यदि कोई योजना बनाई गई है, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिजयनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1974-75 के दौरान जिन मुख्य देशों को प्याज का निर्यात किया गया था, वे हैं— मलयेशिया, फ़िलिपाइन, दुबई, कुवत, ईरान, बहरीन द्वीप समूह, कतार, नेपाल तथा मारिशस और वर्ष के दौरान निर्यात से 534.33 लाख रु० की प्राप्ति हुई।

(ख) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्याज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में होटल एंड कांटेज कम्प्लेक्स

452. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने होटल एवं कांटेज कम्प्लेक्स बनाने में अब तक बिलम्ब किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय
श्री राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र बाल सिंह) :
 (क) और (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने भोपाल में एक मोटल बनाने के लिए एक उपयुक्त स्थान आवंटित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। राज्य सरकार के साथ पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है। व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन तैयार करने का काम प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है।

सरकार द्वारा बचे गये विमान

453. श्री हुसैन खन्व कछुबाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73, 1973-74 और 1974-75 में किस-किस फर्म/वार्टी को कितने मूल्य पर ऐसे विमान बेचे गये जिन्हें बेकार समझा गया था, और उनका खरीद मूल्य क्या था; और

(ख) क्या इन विमानों के खरीदार उनका प्रयोग विदेशों को खाद्य पदार्थ और आवश्यक वस्तुएं ले जाने के लिए कर रहे हैं और यदि हा, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज्य महाश्वर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है, जो मन्त्रालय पर रख दी गई है। [संख्यात्मक में रखा गया—
 बेस्विए मंत्रालय एल० टी० 10424/76]

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बचे गये कुछ विमानों का उपयोग निजो पाटियों द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थ एवं अन्य सामग्री के बाहरी देशों (मध्य पूर्व) को वहन के लिए किया जा रहा है।

Export Performance

454. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of major items exported in the current year upto 31st December, 1975 quantity and value-wise and how do these figures compare with past two years' performance for the same period; and

(b) if there is a decline, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a). India's overall exports during the first nine months of the current financial year ending December, 1975 amounted to Rs. 2689.5 crores showing an increase of 14.6 per cent over the exports of Rs 2346.4 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Commoditywise details of exports for the period April-December, 1975 are not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Aircraft by Indian Airlines

455. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines purchased aircraft from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of United States at any time and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that the above Corporation made secret pay-off to purchasing officials of foreign countries;

(c) whether Government have investigated if any Indian official was involved in such under-hand deal; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government has seen such reports in newspapers.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to Part (a) above.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना

456. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कहा-कहां ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या पाली मारवाट (राजस्थान) में कोई शाखा खोली जायेगी और यह यदि हा, तो यह शाखा कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : क और (ख). राजस्थान में अभी तक एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोला गया है जो जयपुर और नागौर जिलों के क्षेत्र में अपना काम चला रहा है। अब तक इस बैंक ने नावां (जयपुर), बालाजी (नागौर), बाटिक (जयपुर) और माड (जयपुर) में 4 शाखाएं खोली हैं। अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में इस बैंक द्वारा और भी शाखाएं खोली जायेगी, जिसके लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के और स्थानों के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Janata Fabrics

457. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to introduce

in the market a new variety of cloth "Janata Fabric";

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken for its proper distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present Dhoti, Saree, Pop-line, Grey Long cloth, Bleached Long cloth, Prints, blankets and bed sheets for poor and middle class consumers will be sold at a margin of not more than 20 per cent over ex-mill price. The goods will be better than controlled cloth in appearance, finish and construction, and conform to the consumer requirement and taste. The price will be stamped in blue colour on every metre of the cloth.

(c). The "Janata Fabrics" will be sold at uniform price throughout India from the out-lets of National Textile Corporation or outlets linked with the distribution system of National Textile Corporation.

Powerloom Complex in Kerala

458. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he laid the foundation stone of a powerloom complex in Kerala recently;

(b) if so, the main features of the project and by what time it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether the Centre has extended any kind of assistance for this project; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Closure of Cauvery Spinning and
Weaving Mills Limited at Pudukkottai
District in Tamil Nadu**

459. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the reported
closure of the Cauvery Spinning and
Weaving Mills Limited at Pudukkot-
tai District in Tamil Nadu due to
mismanagement;

(b) whether the State Unit of the
All India Trade Union Congress has
demanded the take-over of this mill
by NTC;

(c) whether the State Government
recommended its take-over as early
as in July, 1975; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction
thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) to (d). Cauvery Spinning and
Weaving Mills has been lying closed
since 1-12-75. Earlier also its work-
ing had been interrupted. Commu-
nications have been received from
the Tamil Nadu Government and
also from All India Trade Union
Congress urging take-over of the
mills by the Government. Central
Government has been in correspon-
dence with the State Government
and the latest position is under-
stood to be that a scheme is in the
process of preparation for reopening
the mills.

टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर (सं. प्र०) जिलों में
लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए राष्ट्रीयस्त
बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

460. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : दया
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टीकमगढ़ एवं छतरपुर (सं.
प्र०) जिलों में स्थित राष्ट्रीयस्त बैंकों
द्वारा 1 जनवरी, 1975 से 15 फरवरी,
1976 तक, बितने लोगों को लघु तथा
कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए ऋण दिया है;
और

(ख) ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है
जिन्होंने पिछला ऋण चका दिया है किन्तु
उनको पुनः ऋण नहीं दिया गया और
इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी
राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की आकड़े सूचित
करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में छा:ाही आधार
पर आकड़े एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था है,
जो प्रति वर्ष जन आर दिवस के अन्त के
बाद में होते हैं। चूंकि, भारतीय रिजर्व
बैंक, एक बड़ी संख्या में शाखाओं के आकड़े
एकत्र करता है और उनका परिमाण भी
अधिक होता है, अतः, इस प्रकार के आकड़े
सूचित करने और विधायित करने के बीच
में कुछ कालान्तर अपरिहार्य है। अतः,
जिलावार सूचना के ताला उपलब्ध आकड़े
दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त के बारे में हैं।
इस तालिका को छोटे संमान के उद्योगों के
वास्ते, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का बकाया
ऋण, जिला विकास के सम्बन्ध में 8
छातों के वास्ते 1.02 लाख रुपये और
जिला छतरपुर के सम्बन्ध में 30 छातों के
वास्ते 5.8 लाख रुपये थे।

(ख) आकड़े सूचित करने की उपर्युक्त
प्रणाली में यह सूचना एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था
नहीं है। फिर भी, जब कभी सरकार अधिका

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के ध्यान में ऐसे मामलों लाये जाते हैं तो उनकी छान-बीन की जाती है।

'Group of 77' Conference at Manila

461. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions and suggestions of the "Group of 77" Conference at Manila; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, which was held at Manila, from 26th January to 7th February, 1976, adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action. The Conference considered the various issues to be considered at UNCTAD-IV to be held in Nairobi in May, 1976 and evolved common positions in respect of them. These questions relate to (i) Commodities, (ii) Manufactures and semi-manufactures, (iii) Multilateral Trade Negotiations, (iv) Money and Finance and the Transfer of Real Resources for development, (v) Transfer of Technology, (vi) Least Developed among developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries, (vii) Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and (viii) Trade Relations among countries having different economic and social systems.

The Conference considered all the issues in great detail and agreed *inter alia* to: support the integrated programme; for commodities press for a comprehensive strategy to expand and diversify trade of developing

countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures requiring not only freer access for them to the markets of developed countries but also measures to improve their export capacity; reiterate adoption of differential measures for developing countries in the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations and implementation of the agreed concessions arrived at in the priority areas by 1st January, 1977; seek both qualitative and quantitative improvements in the flow of financial resources to the developing countries and immediate action to alleviate their critical debt-problems; urge action for strengthening the technological capability of the developing countries, early adoption of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology and the revision of the existing international patent system. The Conference reaffirmed the need for special measures for the problems of the least developed and land-locked developing countries, identifying the areas of action. It also stressed measures for forging later economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and the need to expand, diversify and strengthen the trade and economic relations between the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries.

The Government of India has actively participated in the Conference and subscribed to the conclusions arrived at.

Dry Port at Bharatpur

462. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had urged the Central Government to set up a dry port at Bharatpur; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). An expert Panel is studying the question of feasibility of possible location of a Dry Port for the Northern region.

Export of Chromite ore

463. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of foreign exchange earned last year by exporting chromite ore; and

(b) the agencies through which chromite ore is exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Rs. 9.25 crores in 1974-75

(b). Prior to 6th August, 1975, exports of permissible grades of chrome ore were licensed freely. From 6th August, 1975, a ban was placed on the export of chrome ore. However, exports by individual exporters were allowed against pre-ban commitments backed by irrevocable letters of credit, which had been accepted by Indian Banks before that date.

Agartala Airport

464. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the runway of Agartala Airport has been made suitable for landing of Boeing aircraft;

(b) if not, when is it likely to be done and regular Boeing service operated there; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a), No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal to develop Agartala aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 160 lakhs (approximately) to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations is under consideration. This project has been included in the Annual Plan 1976-77 of the Civil Aviation Department. It will take approximately 3 years from the date of sanctioning of the project for Boeing-737 services to commence.

Accumulation of cotton yarn

465. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of cotton yarn are accumulating in godowns;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b). At the end of January, 1976, 115,200 bales of cotton yarn had accumulated with the mills, which included 84,200 bales not sold and 31,000 bales sold but not lifted. The above figure forms about five weeks production, which is not considered abnormal to cause concern.

(c) Does not arise.

Travel Agents

466. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported cheating by travel agents in Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons apprehended in this connection so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUKENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has not received in recent months any report or complaint of cheating by Indian travel agents.

Seizure of Money and Assets during raids by Income-tax Department

467. SHRI DINESH JOARDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of money and value of assets seized by Income-tax officials during raids throughout the country from January, 1975 to January, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): As a result of search and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax authorities throughout the country from January, 1975 to January, 1976 (both months inclusive) cash of over Rs. 400 lakhs and other assets of the value of over 1893 lakhs were seized.

Dacoits and Wagon breakers within the purview of Income-tax

468. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri K. Srinivasan, Income-tax Commissioner in Calcutta on 6th February, 1976 that dacoits and wagon breakers too are within the purview of income-tax;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the total amount collected from them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the profits and gains of any business or profession which was carried on by an assessee at any time during the previous year is chargeable to income-tax. The Act does not provide that only income acquired through legal or moral means will be subjected to tax. However, the Department has no information that the existing assessees in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal-I, had made any income or accrued any wealth from such illegal sources.

Joint ventures abroad

469. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 100 out of 223 joint venture projects abroad approved by the Government of India, have been abandoned by the Indian industrialists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to check this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Main reasons for non-implementation or abandoning of projects, as reported by concerned Indian Industrialists, are the difficulties in finding suitable local collaborators/backing out of local collaborators, and changes in the economic and other conditions in the host countries, affecting the production and market prospects.

In the past, there had also been, on the part of Indian Industrialists, an under-estimation and inadequate comprehension of problems relating to raising of finances, management and marketing of goods. The projects were tried to be implemented without proper investment surveys.

(c). Procedure of approvals has been rationalised and the approvals are now granted only after detailed scrutiny of technical and financial viability of the proposed projects, which has borne fruitful results.

Low cost packaging materials for Tea

470 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea traders are in search of low cost packaging materials;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how far would use of these packages help the tea industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Apart from the consideration of the continuing trend of price increase of good quality plywood tea chests, many of the overseas buyers would prefer to receive their tea in containers which are easily disposable.

(c). Availability of a low cost substitute would enable the tea industry to reduce the cost of bulk packaging of tea.

Lifting of export ban on man-made fibre

471. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDRAM:

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently export inquiries for about 2000 tonnes of fibre yarn have been made;

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to lift the export ban on man-made fibre; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government's policy is to allow export of finished products like fabrics, made-ups and garments and not fibre or yarn. The demand for disclose staple fibre has picked up in the domestic market and there are no special circumstances to consider the export of viscose staple fibre even on an ad hoc basis.

स्टेपल धागे के मूल्य में वृद्धि

472. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

1. क्या पिछले कुछ महीनों में स्टेपल धागे के मूल्य में 60 प्रतिशत में भी अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या "बिहार राज्य कृषा बचकर एकता समिति" ने उन्हें इस बारे में एक जापन दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बालिष्ठ बंगला में उनकी (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गत कुछ महीनों में स्टेश धागे की कीमत में कुछ बढ़ि हुई है परन्तु 60 प्रतिशत तक नहीं।

(ख) बाजार माँग का फिर से बढ़ जाना और स्टेश धागे विनिर्माताओं द्वारा ी जा रही छूट का समाप्त किया जाना से इसके सहायक कारण रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Demand for Handloom ready-made garments

473 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for handloom readymade garments has been increasing in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the incentives given by Government to the exporters of these garments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Apart from import replenishment as provided for in the I.T.C. Policy (Vol II) and duty draw back, exports of handloom garments are eligible for assistance at specified rates under the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation's Incentive Scheme.

Outstanding debt of State Governments

474. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding debts of State Governments;

(b) whether there has been 8.1 per cent increase over the outstanding debts at the end of March, 1975; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) According to the State Budgets for 1975-76, the total debt of the States is estimated at Rs. 13746 crores as on 31-3-1976.

(b) The figure given in (a) above is an estimate based on State Budgets. The actuals will be available only after the current financial year is over.

(c) The increase in the States' debt is on account of the higher developmental outlays being implemented by them as compared to the previous year.

Joint ventures between India and Socialist countries

475. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is trading on favourable terms with Socialist countries of Eastern Europe;

(b) if so, whether a study prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has underlined the scope for export by India of consumer goods;

(c) whether the study has also underlined the scope of collaboration between India and Socialist countries in setting up joint ventures in third countries; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study suggests, among other areas, the need to examine the scope for exports of "consumer products from the engineering sector".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The ideas and observations brought out in the study have already been receiving the attention of the Government.

**U.N. Conference on Trade and
Development**

476. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in *Indian Express* dated 10th February, 1976 regarding study prepared by Shri Yoginder K. Alagh of Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research at Ahmedabad for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)**

(a) and (b) Government has seen the study prepared by Shri Yoginder K. Alagh formerly of Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad, for the UNCTAD Secretariat, and have noted with interest its findings and observations. Many of the observations made in the study, like suggestion for examining the scope for export of engineering goods to East European countries and joint ventures in third countries have already been receiving the attention of the Government.

2753 LS-4.

Export of Coffee

477. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coffee estates in the country and the plans for expansion of coffee cultivation;

(b) India's coffee exports in terms of quantity and value as against its production during the last three years; and

(c) who are the main buyers of coffee abroad and whether any contracts have been entered into with any foreign countries recently for the supply of coffee to them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) The number of coffee holdings in the country is 80,587. Based on the schemes received from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Assam, which are non-traditional areas, the Coffee Board has drawn up a tentative project for extension of coffee cultivation in these States covering an additional area of 18,550 acres. Besides, another additional area of about 8,000 acres suitable for coffee cultivation may also be available in the traditional coffee producing States. The operational aspects of the project are yet to be finalised in consultation with Planning Commission, Coffee Board and the concerned State Governments.

(b)

Year	Export		Production
	Qty/ Tonnes	Value Rs./Crores	Tonnes
1972-73	50,856	32.93	62,554
1973-74	52,688	46.01	90,630
1974-75	49,467	51.36	85,954

(c) U.S.A., Canada, West & East European countries, Australia etc. Contracts for export of 12,500 tonnes of

raw coffee and 300 tonnes of instant coffee have been entered into by the Coffee Board with USSR for delivery during 1976.

देश के गैर-राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

478. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन-कौन से बैंक ऐसे हैं, जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत तथा गैर-राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कार्यप्रणाली एवं बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का मूल अन्तर क्या है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुलर्जी) :

(क) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों सहित सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंक "बैंकिंग" का कारोबार करते हैं और बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किसी एक अथवा अधिक प्रकार के कारोबार में लगे हुए हैं। किन्तु सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की आवश्यकताओं को अधिक से अधिक तथा बेहतर रूप में पूरा करने का एक विशेष उत्तरदायित्व निभा रहे हैं। इन उद्देश्यों के अनुसरण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक अपना ध्यान और प्रयास ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश के कम बैंक वाले / कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में अपने शाखा जाल को मजबूत करने की ओर लगा रहे हैं, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में निहित विकास संभावनाओं को सक्रिय बनाया जा सके। ये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना का आयोजन भी कर रहे हैं। कृषि, छोटे

उद्योग, परिवहन, छोटे व्यापारी और व्यावसायिक एवं स्वयं नियोजित उद्यमियों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के जिन छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं की बैंकों द्वारा पहले उपेक्षा की जाती थी, उन्हें उत्पादक ऋण प्रदान करने की गति को क्रमिक रूप से बढ़ाने की ओर भी प्रयत्न बैंकों द्वारा निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। खाने पीने, बिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ऋण की व्यवस्था करके, परामर्शदात्री सेवाएँ प्रदान करके और रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में हिस्सा ले कर उद्यमी प्रतिभागियों के सम्बन्धन का प्रयास किया जाता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के छोटे उद्यमियों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए 4 प्रतिशत की रियायती व्याज दर वाली विभेदी व्याज दर योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

प्रबन्ध में लाभगारों का प्रयोग लेने, अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को भरती, अल्प संसाधनों और पत्र व्यवहार में हिन्दी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में 10, सरकारी क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीय नीतियों में संश्लिप्त होते हैं।

विवरण

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के वाणिज्यिक बैंक

I. भारतीय अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक

1. राज्य बैंक लि०
2. बैंक आफ कराड लि
3. बैंक आफ मद्रास लि०
4. बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि०
5. बरेली कारपोरेशन (बैंक) लि०

6. बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि०
7. भारत ओवरसीज बैंक लि०
8. कैथोलिक सीरियन बैंक लि०
9. कारपोरेशन बैंक लि०
10. फडरल बैंक लि०
11. हिन्दुस्तान कामशियल बैंक लि०
12. जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर बैंक लि०
13. कनठिक बैंक लि०
14. करूर वैश्य बैंक लि०
15. कुंभकोणम मिटी यनियन बैंक लि०
16. लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक लि०
17. लक्ष्मी विलास बैंक लि०
18. लाई कृष्ण बैंक लि०
19. मिराज स्टेट बैंक लि०
20. नारंग बैंक आफ इण्डिया लि०
21. नेदुनगाडो बैंक लि०
22. न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया लि०
23. ओरियण्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स लि०
24. पंजाब एण्ड सिन्ध बैंक लि०
25. पंजाब कोआपरेटिव बैंक लि०
26. पूर्वांचल बैंक लि०
27. रत्नाकर बैंक लि०
28. सागली बैंक लि०
29. साउथ इण्डिया बैंक लि०
30. साउथ इण्डियन बैंक लि०
31. तमिळनाडु मर्कण्टाइल बैंक लि०
32. तंजोर परमानेंट बैंक लि०
33. ट्रेडर्स बैंक लि०
34. यूनाइटेड इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक लि०
35. यूना टेड बैस्तेन बैंक लि०
36. बिजया बैंक लि०
37. वैश्य बैंक लि०

11. बिदेशी अनुसूचित बाणिज्यिक बैंक

1. अलजमीन बैंक नोदरलण्ड एन० बी०
2. अमेरिकन एन्सप्रेस इंटरनेशनल बैंकिंग कारपोरेशन
3. बैंक आफ अमेरिका नेशनल ट्रस्ट एण्ड सेविंग्स एसोसियेशन
4. बैंक आफ टोपियो लि०
5. ब्रिटिश बैंक आफ ची मिडिल ईस्ट
6. बैंक नेशनल डी पेग्म
7. दी चार्टर्ड बैंक
8. फर्स्ट नेशनल मिटी बैंक
9. फ्रिडलेज बैंक लि०
10. हबीब बैंक लि०
11. मर्कण्टाइल बैंक लि०
12. मित्रसुई बैंक लि०
13. नेशनल बैंक आफ पाकिस्तान
14. सीनाली बैंक

III. भारतीय गैर-अनुसूचित बाणिज्यिक बैंक

1. बक आफ कोचीन लि०
2. बडो दोम्राव बैंक लि०
3. धनलक्ष्मी बैंक लि०
4. गणेश बैंक आफ मुंबाल लि०
5. अग्रिया इण्डस्ट्रियल बैंक प्राइवेट लि०
6. काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक प्राइवेट लि०
7. नैनीताल बैंक लि०
8. पकर सैट्टल बैंक लि०

Airports in Assam

479. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide amenities to the travelling public at the airports in Assam;

(b) whether civil airports are proposed to be constructed in Jorhat and Tezpur; and

(c) whether Mohanbari airport which has been abandoned is proposed to be repaired for use by Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Essential amenities for passengers are available at civil aerodromes at Gauhati, Silchar, Mohanbari North Lakhimpur and Rupsi.

(b) The Civil Aviation Department propose to develop civil enclaves at Jorhat and Tezpur to provide adequate passenger handling facilities.

(c) Mohanbari aerodrome has not been abandoned. Due to inadequate strength of the runway, Indian Airlines are presently operating Boeing 737 and other services to the Defence airfield at Chabua. The development of Mohanbari aerodrome to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations will be considered as soon as resources position improves. As a phase I programme it is proposed to resurface the runway in 1976-77 to facilitate services with F-27 and HS-748 aircraft.

Recovery of Bonus from Salaries of L.I.C. Employees

480. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. authorities have already ordered for cuts from

the salaries of the employees to recover the bonus payment of bonus according to new Act; and

(b) whether this order violates the assurance given on the floor of the Lok Sabha by him that the new Act will not affect the L.I.C. employees, who will receive the bonus according to their previous agreement with the authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण बैंकों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें

481. श्री नाथूराम बहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ऋण नहीं देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उन हरिजनों की भी जिन्होंने बैंक ढाग दिये गये पहले ऋण चुका दिये हैं, ऋण नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन बैंक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

राजस्व और किंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) में (ग). छोटे ऋण कर्ताओं के विशेष रूप से कृषि तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे तथा कुटीर उद्योग में लगे छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के, सक्षम उत्पादक प्रयासों में ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था करना उस स्वीकृत नीति तथा कार्यक्रमों का अंग है जिन्हें सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कार्यान्वित करते हैं। किन्तु,

कभी कभी निविड सचिवों के कार्य के बारे में, विशेष रूप से ऋण की नबरी में देरी अथवा अस्वीकृति के बारे में शिकायतें सरकार और/अथवा रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त होती हैं तथा आवश्यक होने पर इन शिकायतों के बारे में मुख्यात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए सम्बन्धित बैंकों को कहा जाता है।

Premature retirement of officials in Nationalised Banks

482. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of officials in the nationalised banks who have been prematurely retired since the promulgation of Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): According to the information collected from the public sector banks, 9 officers have so far been prematurely retired on grounds of impairment of efficiency since the promulgation of Emergency.

Recruitment of Executives in Public Sector Undertakings

483. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniformity in the matter of recruitment of executives in various public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The arrangements for recruitment of personnel in Public Enterprises were reviewed by the Government some-time back. In August, 1974 Government announced a new managerial policy for Public Sector, in which it was accepted that the recruitment, training and promotions in respect of

the bulk of managerial posts in the public enterprises should be delegated to the undertakings themselves. However, Government retained the prerogative of appointment of the Chairman, both part-time and full-time, and the Members of the Board of Directors. Government also constituted a Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) with the responsibility for selecting persons for appointment as Chairmen—both part-time and full-time and Managing Directors for all Public Enterprises, owned or managed by the Central Government, other than those in the field of insurance and banking. In the case of all full-time Executive/Functional Directors, the administrative Ministry will constitute Selection Committees, which will have a representative from the PESB. The powers to make appointments to all posts below Board level have been delegated to the Boards of the Enterprises. However, in the selection of third level posts, i.e. General Managers, the Secretary of the PESB would also be involved in the selection procedures. For all posts below the Board level, the enterprises may, wherever necessary, obtain suitable names from the Data Bank maintained by the Secretariat of PESB, in the Bureau of Public Enterprises, and consider them along-with other applicants and internal candidates.

Thus, there is uniformity in recruitment procedure in respect of selection of incumbents of Top Posts at the Board level and also the third level posts viz. General Managers in the various Public Enterprises. With regard to the other posts below the Board level, there is no such uniform recruitment procedure nor is it proposed to introduce rigid uniformity in such a matter having regard to the powers delegated to the enterprises. However, with regard to the selection for such posts also, the Boards of the enterprises are required to make the necessary screening and selection arrangements, keeping in mind the broad guidelines that may be prescribed by the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

Candidates sponsored by Bureau of Public Enterprises

484. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain cases the management of public sector undertakings refuse to accept the candidates sponsored by the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Under the new managerial personnel policy for public sector, the Government have constituted a Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) with the responsibility for selecting persons for appointment as Chairmen—both part-time and full-time—and Managing Directors for all Public Sector Enterprises, owned or managed by the Central Government, other than those in the field of insurance and banking. In the case of all full-time Executive/Functional Directors, the administrative Ministry will constitute Selection Committees, which will have a representative from the PESB. The powers to make appointments to all posts below Board level have been delegated to the Boards of the Enterprises. However, in the selection of third level posts, i.e. General Managers, the Secretary of the PESB would also be involved in the selection procedures. For all posts below the Board level, the enterprises may, wherever necessary, obtain suitable names from the Data Bank maintained by the Secretariat of PESB, in the Bureau of Public Enterprises, and consider them along with other applicants and internal candidates.

In the case of Top Posts, viz. those at the Board level, since the Government is the appointing authority, the question of acceptance or otherwise, by the public sector undertakings managements of any candidate does not arise

In the case of all other posts, the power to make appointments vests with the Managements concerned, who, invariably consider the candidates sponsored from the Data Bank before finalising the selections—which is the requirements under the existing instructions in this regard.

Pay Scales of P&T Stenographers

485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accepted the recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission (contained in pages 48 to 58 of Chapter 10 Vol. 1), for the pay scales of the P&T Stenographers, which were proposed as (i) Rs. 330—560 (ii) Rs. 425—700 and (iii) Rs. 550—750;

(b) whether the P&T Stenographers have not so far been given these scales; and

(c) if so, the date when the pay scales accepted by Government are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Commission's recommendations regarding the pay scales of Stenographers in offices outside the Secretariat (including P&T Stenographers) were accepted by the Government. The Commission recommended the revised scales of Rs. 330—560 and Rs. 425—700 for the functional grades of Stenographers on the pre-revised scales of Rs. 130—300 and Rs. 210—425 respectively and a selection grade of Rs. 550—750 subject to fulfilment of certain general criteria. The Commission was also of the view that no selection grade need be allowed for Stenographers above the level of Rs. 330—560 and had accordingly recommended the abolition of some posts at the level of Rs. 425—700 in the P&T Department. While the existing Stenographers in the P&T who were in the pre-revised scales of Rs. 130—300 and Rs. 210—425, have been allowed the revised scales of

Rs. 330—560 and Rs. 425—700 respectively as recommended by the Commission, the questions of reviewing the strength of the posts in the revised scale of Rs. 425—700 and creation of a selection grade of Rs. 550—750 are still under consideration. These issues are linked with the general questions as to whether the selection grade which had earlier been allowed for Stenographers in non-Secretariat offices should be retained above the level of Rs. 330—560 or whether a selection grade should be allowed only above the level of Rs. 425—700, as also the criteria to be adopted for this purpose. These issues which may involve some modification of the Pay Commission's recommendations are being examined, in consultation with the representatives of the Staff Side in the National Council of the JCM.

Pending Pension Cases

486. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases of Central Government employees pending for disposal for over (i) five years (ii) four years (iii) three years (iv) two years and (v) one year in the various stages; and

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken by Government to ensure quick disposal of these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The pension cases of Central Government employees are processed by various authorities in different Departments and accordingly the information asked for is not available centrally. According to the information collected in November 1974 from the Accountant General, Central Revenues, who deals with a large concentration of Central Government employees, however, there were only two cases pending in that office pertaining to the year 1973 and 186 cases pertaining to the year 1974.

(b) Orders have been issued, further simplifying pension procedures with effect from 1-3-76. These are expected to result in a further reduction in the delays in the sanctioning of pensions.

H.R.A. to Central Government Employees at Simla

487. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house rent allowance recommended by the IIIrd Pay Commission for cities, which are State capitals, was 15 per cent of the salary;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government employees at Simla are given house rent allowance only at the rate of 75 per cent of the salary; and

(c) the reasons for this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. The Third Pay Commission recommended the continuance, for the present, of the practice of payment of house rent allowance with reference to the classification of cities on population basis. Accordingly, house rent allowance at 15 per cent of pay is admissible in cities which are classified as 'A', 'B-1' and 'B-2' on the basis of their population.

(b) Simla qualifies for being classified as a 'C' Class town on the basis of its population and accordingly the house rent allowance admissible is 7-1/2 per cent of pay.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Jute Goods

488. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent concessions given for export of jute goods have been welcomed by the industry;

(b) whether there have been signs of increased export of jute goods and booking of orders since the concessions were given; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The recent abolition of export duty on jute yarn, twine webbing and sacking has been welcomed by the industry.

(b) and (c) Export duty was abolished only on 12th February 1976 and therefore it is too early to assess the impact thereof

अफीम की फसल की क्षति

489. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण काण्डेय :
क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में बड़े भागों में ओला बृष्टि के कारण अफीम की फसल को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के दो अफीम उत्पादक जिले मन्दसौर और रतलाम में ओला बृष्टि में बहुत नुकसान हुआ है और इसका अफीम के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है और

(ग) अफीम उत्पादकों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गये हैं ?

राजस्थान और बेंकिप विभाग के भारी राज्यमंत्री (जी प्रकाश कुमार कुशवाह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों के अफीम उगाने वाले कतिपय क्षेत्रों में 30 और 31 जनवरी तथा 3 और 4

फरवरी, 1976 के बीच भारी वर्षा हुई थी और तेज हवाओं के साथ ओले गिरने से जिनसे अफीम की खड़ी फसल को कुछ क्षति हुई है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्सौर और रतलाम जिलों में कुछ इलाकों में पोस्ट की खेती को प्रतिकूल मौसम के कारण क्षति हुई है। यह क्षति कितनी हुई है इसकी अभी पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सरकार ने पोस्ट के काश्तकारों को राहत देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं —

(i) नाकॉटिक्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का शीघ्रता से सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

(ii) जिन काश्तकारों ने, पोस्ट की फसल को क्षति होने के कारण उस फसल की आगे काश्त करना अलाभकर समझकर अपने पोस्ट के खेतों में हल जोतना चाहा उन्हें विभाग की देख-रेख में ऐसा करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(iii) क्षतिग्रस्त फसल की दशा में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेषज्ञ मार्गदर्शन करने और ग्रामों के उपयोगों की योजना बनाने के लिए विभाग के कहने पर कृषि विशेषज्ञों ने चुने हुए क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है।

(iv) इस वर्ष पोस्ट की काश्त करने जो क्षति हुई है उसे, वर्षापूर्व, अफीम फसल के मौसम के लिए लाइसेंस देने के सिद्धान्त निर्विवाद करते समय ध्यान में रखा जावेगा।

Export of Sugar and Basmati Rice

491. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total percentage of sugar and Basmati rice exported as compared to their actual production during the last year;

(b) whether it is possible to export atleast 50 per cent Basmati rice and 25 per cent sugar out of their actual production; and

(c) countries who are the prominent buyers of Basmati rice and sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH).

(a) During 1974-75, 22.3 per cent of the production of sugar was exported. As regards basmati rice, data on area and production are not available. It is, however, estimated that about 30 per cent of the production of basmati rice was exported in 1974-75.

(b) While efforts would continue to be made to export as much sugar and basmati rice as possible, actual exports would depend on various factors such as production, internal consumption, internal and international prices, demand in foreign markets, etc.

(c) The prominent buyers of basmati rice are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai and Oman, and those of Sugar are Iran, USA, Egypt and Sudan.

Public Sector Hotels

492. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to popularise the public sector hotels among the various countries; and

(b) special facilities being provided to tourists in public sector hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) With a view to popularising the public sector hotels in the various countries, the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) advertises in foreign travel trade journals and other news media. Audio-visual presentations on ITDC services are made among foreign travel agents visiting India and also those located abroad in certain centres. The Government of India Tourist Offices abroad and Air-India Offices are regularly supplied with publicity material pertaining to ITDC hotels for dissemination amongst potential travellers and travel agents. Arrangement also exist for direct reservation service through Steigenberger Reservation Service, Utell International and John Miller, Australasia.

(b) The special facilities provided to tourists in public sector hotels include (i) speciality restaurants providing Mughlai, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, French, Chinese and Continental cuisine (ii) Art Galleries, (iii) Bowling Alley, Swimming Pools, Health Clubs, (iv) Yoga, (v) Ayurvedic oil bath and massage, (vi) Shopping Centres, (vii) Sight-seeing and excursion services, etc.

Appointment of S.C. and S.T. persons in the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

493. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of appointing some persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Directors in the Board of Directors of all the nationalised banks, State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the number of such Directors and when are they likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) At present, there are nineteen persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as non-official Directors/Members on the Boards of Reserve Bank of India and of the public sector banks

Indo-British Joint Committee for Economic and Trade

494 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Indo-British Joint Committee for Economic and Trade is likely to help India to secure from the EEC the facilities given by it to African Caribbean and Pacific countries under the Rome Convention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) The Indo-British Economic Committee has been set up to consider and recommend ways and means of promoting economic/industrial co-operation between the two countries. The Committee could discuss bilateral or other issues of interest including the securing of UK's support for furthering the process of globalising the initiatives taken by the EEC in respect of certain developing countries under the Rome Convention

सरकारी अधिकारियों के निवासस्थान
निवासस्थानों में छापे

495 श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में, राज्यवार ऐसे सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन निवास स्थानों पर आपातकाल के दौरान छापे मारे गए तथा वे किस विभागों से सम्बद्ध हैं।

(ग) इन छापों में किस प्रकार का और किस सामान व नकद राशि बरामद हुई है, और

(ग) अवैध सम्पत्ति रखने के अभियोग में कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बन्दी बनाया गया है।

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर पर रख दी जायेगी।

छापों में बरामद लेखा बाहुय धन तथा अन्य वस्तुएं

496 श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में आपातकाल की घोषणा बाद मारे गए छापों के दौरान कितना बाह्य धन तथा परिसम्पत्तियां बरामद हुई हैं

(ख) इन छापों के दौरान कितने लोगों को बन्दी बनाया गया है तथा उन पर किन-किन कानूनों के तहत कार्रवाही चल रही है, और

(ग) क्या जिन लोगों के मकान आदि पर छापे मारे गये, उनमें कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिनका विदेशी सम्बन्ध है और यदि हाँ तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) आयकर अधिकारियों ने जुलाई, 1975 में जनवरी, 1976 की अवधि में तलाशी लेने और अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाहियों में 257 लाख रु० से कुछ अधिक की नकदी और 1023 लाख रु० से कुछ अधिक मूल्य की अन्य वस्तुसम्पत्तियां पकड़ीं।

विदेशी मुद्रा प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों ने 26 जून, 1975 से 29 फरवरी, 1976 तक की अवधि में विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के अन्तर्गत ली गई तलाशियों में 21 1 लाख ६० की भारतीय मुद्रा और कोई 4 6 लाख ६० की विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी।

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों के मामले में तलाशी लेने और अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही की जाती है उन को गिरफ्तार करने जैसी कोई व्यवस्था प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों में नहीं है।

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के उपबन्धों के अधीन 26 जून, 1975 से 29 फरवरी 1976 की अवधि में 43 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ग) प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये कुछ व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में यह आरोप है कि वे भारत से बाहर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की हिदायतों पर रकमों की अदा-यगिया कर रहे थे अथवा पा रहे थे, अथवा वे विदेशों में खाने रखे हुए थे। उनके सम्बन्ध भारत से बाहर कुछ व्यक्तियों में हैं और किसी बाहरी देश में उनसे सम्बन्ध होने जैसी बात स्थापित नहीं हुई है। जिन बाहरी देशों में कुछ व्यक्तियों में उन्हें खर्च में मिल रही थी, अथवा जहां वे खाने रखे हुए थे उनमें मुछयन ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, कनाडा, दुबई, मस्कट, कैनिया, उगांडा, रज्जनिया, सिगापुर, बहरीन, कुवैत, श्रीलंका और मलेशिया शामिल है।

प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के बारे में सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत कताई मिलें

497 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुछ कताई मिलों की स्वीकृति दी गई है,

(ख) क्या यह मन्त्रा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा की गई मांग एवं बुनकरों की मख्या के अनुरूप है,

(ग) क्या इन मिलों में वर्ष 1976 से कार्य आरम्भ हो जाएगा तथा उनका अनुमानित उत्पादन कितना होगा, और

(घ) उनमें से किनकी मिले सरकारी क्षेत्र में होंगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) के (घ) महानगरो से इतर क्षेत्रों में एकाधिकार तथा प्रतियोगात्मक व्यापार प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत न आने वाली व्यापार सम्भावों द्वारा 50 000 तक की कताई मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस अर्पणित नहीं है।

“कोसा” कपड़े का निर्यात

498 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान कुल कितना “कोसा” कपड़े का निर्यात हुआ

तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने कपड़े का निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इसका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं अथवा दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या "कोसा" कपड़े की निर्यात संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए किसी निर्यात बाजार का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1974-75 में 1.96 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 7.66 लाख वर्ग मीटर कोसा कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया था। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 2.15 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के 8 लाख वर्ग मीटर के निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) कोसा कपड़े तथा बन्नी बनाई वस्तुओं के निर्यातों पर एक्जम्पेज रजको तथा रासायनिक पदार्थों के आयात के लिए एक० ओ० बी० मूल्य प्राप्ति के 10 प्रतिशत तक आयात प्रतिपूर्ति जाइसेस दिये जाते हैं। सिले सिलाये परिधानों के निर्यात के आधारे पर रजको, रासायनिक पदार्थों, गोटा-पट्टी तथा सजावट की चीजों के आयात के लिए आयात प्रतिपूर्ति की दर एक० ओ० बी० मूल्य की 12 प्रतिशत है। निर्यात के संवर्धन के लिए समुचित सहायता भी दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) ज्ञान नहीं उठता।

बांग्लादेश के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्धिता

499. श्री गंगा चरण बीसिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में बांग्लादेश के साथ व्यापार-सम्बन्धिता किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बांग्लादेश के साथ हाल ही में कोई व्यापार करार नहीं किया गया है, परन्तु जनवरी, 1976 में भारत तथा बांग्लादेश के बीच व्यापार की समीक्षा की गई थी।

हथकरघा तथा विद्युत्चालित करघा उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

500. श्री गंगा चरण बीसिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने हाल ही में देश का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए हथकरघा तथा विद्युत्चालित करघा उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : हथकरघा फैक्ट्रिक्स और उद्योगों के उत्पादन आधार में सुधार करने के लिए उद्यम प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं। वाइलसिंग नोति के अन्तर्गत वे जिस प्रतियोगिता के हकदार हैं, उससे अलावा हथकरघों तथा विद्युत्चालित करघों के उद्योगों के निर्यातकों को सहायता भी दी जा रही है ताकि वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में प्रतिस्पर्धिता कर सकें।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में 20 निर्यात-अभिमुख उत्पादन परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने की योजना स्वीकार की गई है। इनमें पूरी तरह से निर्यात के लिए हथकरघा फैब्रिक्स तैयार किये जायेंगे।

जबलपुर में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

501. श्री हुसम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह घोषणा की है कि जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) का विमान सेवा से सम्पर्क कायम किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो क्या वहां हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य इस बीच आरम्भ हो गया है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इसे पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार कितना व्यय करेगी ; और

(ग) विमान सेवा द्वारा किन-किन राज्यों को जबलपुर से जोड़ा जायेगा तथा इससे कितनी आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) जबलपुर में एक सिविल विमानक्षेत्र पहले से मौजूद है। रन-वे का हाल ही में मजबूत कर दिया गया है और ४८ एच० ए० ७४८ विमानों के परिचालनों के लिए उपयुक्त है। इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की फ़्लिहाल जबलपुर के लिए विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं। नागर विमानन के महा-निदेशक ने अन्य मार्गों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली इलाहाबाद-जबलपुर मार्ग पर भी विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने के लिए निजी विमान परिवहकों से विचार, 1975 आबेदन-पत्र मांगे थे। परन्तु

अब तक किसीने भी इस मार्ग पर परिचालन करने में रुचि नहीं दिखाई है ; यदि निजी परिवहनक विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करते हैं तो जबलपुर को दिल्ली के संयोजित क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के साथ विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया जाएगा परन्तु अभी इस समय जबलपुर के लिए विमान सेवा के परिचालन से प्राप्त होने वाले सम्भावित राजस्व का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Rise in Imports

502. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the big spurt in imports in the financial year upto 31st December, 1975;

(b) the major items imported; quantity and value-wise, and how do these figures compare with past two years' imports for same period; and

(c) the estimated trade gap at the close of the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The spurt in imports has been mainly due to sharp increase in the world prices of a number of commodities which figure prominently in our import bill, such as wheat, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment etc. There was also larger quantities of imports of some commodities were also made to meet the shortages in the domestic availability and achieve higher targets of production.

(b) A statement showing imports of principal commodities during April—November, 1975, April—November 1974 and April—November 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10425/76]. Commodity-wise figures beyond November 1975 are not yet available.

(c) The trade gap at the close of April–December 1975 amounted to Rs. 1113.8 crores (provisional). On these indications, the gap at the close of financial year 1975-76 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1400 to Rs. 1500 crores.

Cloud Seeding

503 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether we are at the end of the beginning in the field of cloud seeding according to the scientists assembled in Delhi in a two day seminar under the auspices of the Indian Meteorological Society,

(b) if so, whether it was stressed that national policy on weather management should be formulated so that the cloud seeding done in one State does not lead to drought conditions in any adjoining State and

(c) whether the erratic behaviour of clouds is a constant source of worry to the weatherman agriculturists and Government alike in taking up the 'Cold cloud seeding' and 'warm cloud seeding' on the assumption that cloud stimulation was possible by external factors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) The consensus of the scientists who participated in the Seminar was that cloud seeding for increasing rainfall was still in an experimental stage. Carefully designed experiments have to be continued and statistically evaluated to arrive at conclusive results. A national policy can be formulated only after sufficiently conclusive results have been obtained from the experiments.

(c) No Sir, suitability of clouds for 'cold cloud seeding' or 'warm cloud seeding' can be decided from atmospheric and cloud measurements.

Utilization of capacity in Public Undertakings

504. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) what is the percentage of capacity utilisation of each of the public sector undertakings after the declaration of emergency;

(b) what was the percentage of the same last year,

(c) what are the latest available figures relating to profit and loss position of each of these undertakings, and

(d) what was the relative position of their profit or loss during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Figures of percentage of capacity utilization in the case of 70 Central public sector manufacturing Units for which the information is available in the Bureau for the period July–December, 1975 are presented in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-10426/76]

(b) Figures of percentages of capacity utilization in the various Central Public Sector manufacturing Units during 1974-75 are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-10426/76]

(c) The final figures of profit/loss of the enterprises for the year 1975-76 will become available only after the accounts for the year are closed on 31-3-1976. However, a statement showing the estimated figures of net pre-tax profit/loss of major enterprises for the first three quarters of 1975-76, which are available, are given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10426/76].

(d) Figures of net pre-tax profit/loss of the enterprises for the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, are given in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10426/76].

Meeting of Indo-U.S. Business Council in New Delhi

505. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR":
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-U.S. Business Council was recently held in New Delhi and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the leader of the American delegation wanted India to clarify her stand on foreign investments in the country; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council was held in New Delhi from February 2 to 4, 1976. The meeting provided a forum to the two sides to exchange information and explore areas of mutually advantageous co-operation in the areas of trade and investment.

(b) Yes, Sir. The leader of the U.S. delegation expressed his view that a statement by the Prime Minister of the India welcoming foreign investment would help in creating the right climate abroad about investment in India.

(c) Government's policies in the matter of foreign investment are quite well-known in India and abroad. However, the view expressed in the meeting of the Joint Business Council have been noted,

Reappearance of smuggled goods in shops in Bombay

506. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reappearance of smuggled goods in various shops in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As a result of the crack-down on smugglers, the smuggled goods have become scarce and open display of such goods has been effectively curbed in Bombay. There may be some clandestine sale of these commodities but their prices are now much higher. Some Press reports had come to notice some time ago that smuggled goods had reappeared in Bombay. Greater efforts have been made to collect intelligence not only regarding the clandestine transactions but also regarding the storage of contraband. In addition, a number of surprise raids have been carried out at various shops and on hawkers in the marketing areas and the persons concerned with transport, storage or sale are severely dealt with.

Norms for selection/promotion of officers in Insurance Companies

507. SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation has formulated guidelines and laid down norms for the selection/promotion of officers belonging to various insurance companies formed into four groups after nationalisation; and

(b) whether these guidelines are being adhered to strictly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Some broad indicative norms and guidelines were evolved by the G.I.C. after discussion with its subsidiaries. These have been followed by the Committees entrusted with the work of categorisation and promotions.

Recommendations made by Mathrani Committee

508. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the General Insurance Integration Committee (Mathrani Committee) have since been accepted by the General Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Of the seven reports submitted by the General Insurance Services Integration Committee, three pertained to pay scales and other terms and conditions of service, another three pertained to seniority list of different levels of officers, while the remaining one report pertained to criteria for absorption and guidelines for seniority.

The Central Government has already notified two schemes under section 16(1)(g) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act 1972, regarding pay scales and terms and conditions of service of the officers and of supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff of G.I.C. While framing these schemes the recommendations of the Committee were kept in view but after negotiations with the staff, it became necessary to modify the Committee's recommendations on certain matters. The scheme regarding the Field Staff is still under consideration.

Recommendations regarding categorisation of officers were treated as provisional pending review by the Reviewing Committees, appointed by the G.I.C. *suo moto* or on receipt of representations from affected officers. Certain changes in these lists recommended by the Reviewing Committees were approved by the G.I.C. Board.

Take-over of Jute Mills

509. **SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR":** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the jute growers and the trade unions have demanded the take-over of the jute mills in the country; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Take-over of jute mills in the country has been advocated by certain trade unions and others.

(b) Government does not consider it necessary to nationalise the jute industry for the present.

Trade Gap

510 **SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR":** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether our foreign trade deficit has touched a record figure during the current financial year;

(b) whether there is an impressive gain from our exports during the same period; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The latest foreign trade data relates to the 10 months period April, 1975—January, 1976. During this

period the trade deficit amounted to Rs. 1236 crores as against Rs. 982 crores during the corresponding period of last year. Exports during this period at Rs. 3023 crores were larger by 15.6 per cent than Rs. 2618 crores of exports in the same period of last year.

Purchase of goods from India by USA

511 SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR"
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the purchase of \$ 100 million worth of goods and services from India by the Government of USA envisaged under the 1974 Indo-US agreement on basis of rupee funds has not materialised and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
(a) and (b) The US Government under the Indo-US Rupee Agreement 1974 is expected to purchase goods and services totalling up to \$100 million over a period of 5 years. Their purchases till now have not been significant and the matter is being pursued with USA authorities separately.

Modifications in the existing procedure of pension and other emoluments of Central Government Employees

512 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to modify the existing procedures for the payment of pension and other emoluments to the Central Government employees, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Orders have been issued on 28-2-76 for simplification of procedure with a view to eliminating delays in the payment of superannuation pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity and for drawal and disbursement of pay and allowances of gazetted Government servants by Heads of offices.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Salient features of revised procedures for

(A) determining and payment of pensions

(B) drawal and disbursement of salaries and allowances of the Gazetted Government servants

(A) Pension Procedure

(1) Pension will be calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months instead of 36 months

(2) The payment of superannuation pensions will commence in all cases on the first of the month in which they are due. In order to ensure this, a strict time-table for the work at various stages has been laid down for the Heads of Offices and those responsible for issuing pension payment orders and firm out-off dates have been prescribed for each stage such that when a cut-off date is reached the work will then necessarily proceed to the next stage.

(3) In the absence of specific indication to the contrary interruption in service between the spells of service rendered under the Central Government will be treated as condoned and pre-interruption service counted for pension. Similarly periods of extraordinary leave not covered by specific entries treating them as non-qualifying will also count for pension.

(4) The requirement of an administrative sanction to pension is dispensed with.

(5) If for any reasons it is not possible to issue the Pension Payment Order before one month of the retirement of the Government servant, provisional pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity will be sanctioned and disbursed by the Head of Office. The provisional pension will become final after a period of six months.

(6) In the matter of determining the dues outstanding from the Government servant (other than those pertaining to Government accommodation), the probe of past records will be confined to a period of two years before retirement, at the stage of preparation of pension papers.

(B) Drawal and disbursement of salaries and allowances of Gazetted Government Servants.

(1) With effect from 1st April, 1976, the determination of entitlements of Gazetted Government Servants will be done by the Heads of Departments/Offices in which they are working and not by the Accountants General/Pay and Accounts Offices.

(2) The salary of Gazetted Government servants will, as in the case of non-gazetted staff, be drawn on the establishment bills by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers concerned.

(3) The service records including leave accounts of the Gazetted Officers will be transferred by the Accountants General/Pay and Accounts Officers to the departmental authorities. The arrangement in this regard synchronising with the general scheme of separation of accounts from the audit for each Ministry.

Development of Handloom Industry in Kerala

513. SHRI A. K. GOPOLAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount asked for during the current year by Kerala Government for the development of Handloom Industry; and

(b) amount sanctioned by Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The outlays proposed by the Government of Kerala for development of handloom industry and approved by the Central Government for 1975-76 (Current year) and 1976-77 are indicated below:—

Outlay (Rs. lakhs)			
		Proposed	Approved
1975-76	.	44.67	42.00
1976-77	.	293.18	60.00

The allocation of funds for the financial year 1975-76 is only for State Plan schemes. The amount of Rs. 2.93 crores proposed by the Kerala Government for 1976-77 is for the continuation State Plan schemes and also for the Central schemes under 20-Point Economic Programme. Out of the amount of Rs. 60 lakhs approved by the Government, Rs. 46 lakhs is for continuing State Plan schemes and Rs. 14 lakhs is a lumpsum provision for State's matching contribution for central schemes. In addition to the above, an intensive development project with an outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores over a five year period and an export production project with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs over a period of five years, have been already approved in principle for the State.

National Policy on Sales Tax

514. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of national policy on sales tax, one and the same commodity is being taxed varying even in neighbouring States and

consequently there is diversion of trade, inter-state smuggling and black marketing;

(b) whether Government are considering to evolve a national policy on sales tax; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). As the levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods is a State subject of taxation, rates of sales tax or commodities do differ from State to State. While uniformity in the rates of sales tax is desirable, as any wide differential in rates leads to diversion of trade and avoidance of tax, the State Governments have also to take into account the peculiar geographical and economic conditions, trade pattern and other relevant factors obtaining within their respective territories before deciding the rates of tax on particular commodities. Efforts are made through discussions in the forum of Regional Councils to achieve as much uniformity in regard to levy of sales tax by States, as possible.

Overtime Allowance in Departments of Government of India

515. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position and figures of the overtime allowance paid by the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, and

(b) whether Government propose to root out this practice of payment of overtime allowance to its employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Complete figures in respect of overtime allowance payments have not yet become available from all Ministries. According to figures readily available, the

average monthly expenditure on account of overtime allowance paid to the Secretariat staff in the various Ministries/Departments is about Rs. 3.46 lakhs, after the recent instructions on curbing overtime allowance. This compares with an average monthly expenditure of about Rs. 8.73 lakhs before the issue of these instructions.

(b) It is difficult to stop overtime allowance altogether, because of administrative compulsions. However, the expenditure on this account has been substantially brought down and efforts are being made to bring it down further.

Mills under National Textile Corporation

516. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation have recently achieve success in reducing losses due to improved off-take of accumulated stocks;

(b) if so, the reasons for poor off-take previously;

(c) whether there were other contributory causes for the losses; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir; improved off-take of the mills' products is one of the factors which helped in reducing the losses.

(b) The poor off-take was due to lack of effective demand in the market for textiles in general.

(c) and (d). The other factors, which contributed to the losses, were the heavy power-cuts, obsolete and worn-out machinery, low productivity of the mills, excess complement of labour and paucity of working capital funds.

Closure of Cooperative Spinning Mills

517. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether several co-operative spinning mills are facing closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) steps Government have taken to avert the closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Some co-operative spinning mills are experiencing difficulties on account of uneconomic working. National Co-operative Development Corporation is organising arrangements for rendering financial assistance to these mills in coordination with the State Governments. Three co-operative spinning mills are actually closed as at the end of February 1976, two on account of financial difficulties and the 3rd due to labour management trouble. It is now understood that the State Governments are taking action to re-open these mills.

Impact of Money Supply on Price Level

518. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money supply with the public in 1975 recorded a larger expansion as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on the price level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The increase in money supply with the public of Rs. 1011 crores (9.0 per cent) between the last Friday of December 1974 and last Friday of December, 1975 was smaller than the increase of Rs. 1042 crores (10.2 per cent) in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wholesale price index (1961-62=100) recorded an increase of 1.7 per cent in 1975 as compared to an increase of 27.0 per cent in 1974. The price level, however, depends on a number of factors like overall availability of goods and speculative tendencies apart from the increase in money supply.

Export of Electrical Goods to West Asia

519. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made a breakthrough in the export of electrical goods to West Asia; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of electrical goods to West Asian Countries have increased from Rs. 8.46 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 18.28 crores in 1974-75.

Major items of export are: Insulated Cables and Wires, electric fans and parts, aluminium conductors, electric control and switch gears fluorescent tubes and fixtures, electrical accessories.

Major West Asian countries taking Indian electrical goods are: Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, UAR Oman and Qatar.

Cash Assistance for Exports

520. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the scheme of cash assistance for exports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government propose to re-structure the scheme for cash compensatory support primarily as a measure of export promotion. It is proposed to determine the levels of cash compensatory support for different export products by a balanced judgement of several criteria such as export potential, domestic availability, cost of entry into new markets etc.

अरब देशों के साथ भारत का व्यापार

521. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अरब देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन देशों को किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात अधिकतम है और कौन से देश अधिकतम आयातकर्ता हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1974-75 में अरब देशों को हमारे कुल निर्यात 423 02 करोड़ रु० के हुए जबकि 1973-74 में 174 13 करोड़ रुपए के निर्यात हुए थे । इस तरह 1973-74 के निर्यातों की अपेक्षा 143 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । इसी प्रकार अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1975-76 में अरब देशों को भारत से 230 45 करोड़ रुपए के निर्यात हुए जबकि 1974-75 की उसी अवधि में 171.11 करोड़ रुपए के निर्यात हुए थे जिससे 34 प्रतिशत से अधिक वृद्धि प्रकट होती है ।

(ग) अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1975 की अवधि में जिस मद के निर्यात सर्वाधिक बढ़े, वह थी चीनी । मिश्र अरब गणराज्य, सूडान और जोर्डन इस मद के प्रमुख आयातक थे । इस अवधि के दौरान निर्यात की अगली बड़ी मद चाय है । इस मद के प्रमुख आयातक मिश्र अरब गणराज्य, सूडान, दुबई तथा इराक थे । चीनी और चाय के बाद लोहे तथा इस्पात का नम्बर आता है । इस मद का सबसे पड़ा आयातक इराक है जिसके बाद दुबई तथा सऊदी अरब का स्थान है ।

Common Market of Tea Producing Countries of Asia

522. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) the extent to which the efforts made have been successful in respect of forming Asia Cooperation of tea producing countries of Asia on the lines of common market to avoid competition among these countries, and

(b) further steps taken of proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No effort has been made so far for forming a common market of Tea Producing Countries of Asia

(b) Does not arise

Crisis in Handloom Industry in Kerala

523 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Industry in Kerala had faced a crisis last year due to the crisis in the export market for the crepe materials produced by the handlooms;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) steps taken to overcome this crisis; and

(d) whether Government propose to impose a ban on the production of crepe by mills to protect Handloom Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). A sharp increase in demand for handloom crepe cloth for garment production for export, led to a situation in which powerlooms also took to the production of crepe cloth. This had created difficulties for the handloom sector in Kerala.

(c) The State Government have prohibited the sale of powerloom crepe cloth in the guise of handloom crepe, and have also stipulated special stamping for crepe produced on handloom and by powerlooms to distinguish between the two.

Steps have also been taken to expand the production of crepe cloth by handlooms to meet the increasing demand from garment manufacturers.

(d) This question is under consideration.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

524. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of various kinds of articles and cash seized from the smugglers in the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 till now;

(b) names of the smugglers who are under custody, whose properties have been attached and who are absconding; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to put these smugglers on trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Total value of various goods seized under Customs Act, 1962, during the last three years is furnished below:

Year	Approximate value of seizure under Customs Act, 1962 (Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	4145
1974-75	5872
1975-76 (upto Jan. 1976)	3491 (Provisional)

Details of the amount of cash and value of articles seized by Income Tax authorities as a result of the search and seizure operations conducted at the premises of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers as also their relatives and associates are as under:

Year	Amount of Cash seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of articles seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	7.5	12.2
1974-75	9.3	33.7
1975-76	15.4	5.98

(b) As on 28th February, 1976 (as per list attached) 23 smugglers were under detention on the orders issued by Central Government under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA). One smuggler Shri Rawatmal Golyan against whom Central Government had issued orders of detention is still absconding. No property belonging to Shri Rawatmal Golyan has been attached. In addition to the above as on 28th February, 1976, 1867 orders of detention had been issued against

smugglers and their associates by various State Governments and Governments of Union Territories. Of these 272 persons have not yet been detained or are absconding. Information regarding names and other details of smugglers ordered to be detained by State Governments would be very large. The time and labour involved in collecting this information for each individual case may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member wishes to have specific information about any particular person(s) the same will be collected and furnished.

(c) Under COFEPOSA Act, 1974 there is no provision for trial in the Court of Law. Where, however, there is adequate evidence for launching prosecution under Customs Act, 1962, appropriate action thereunder is taken.

LIST OF SMUGGLERS UNDER DETENTION

S/Shri

1. Haji Mastan Mirza
2. Sukar Naran Bakhia
3. Lalloo Jogi
4. Bhana Khilpa Patel
5. Ratilal Devabhai Navik
6. K. S. Abdulla
7. Kantilal Nanchand Shah
8. Nathalal Rupsi Shah
9. Rajabally Hirji Meghani
10. Srind Liladhar Dholakia
11. Lalit Liladhar Dholakia
12. Vardaraj Munuswam. Mudaliar
13. Usuf Abdulla Patel
14. S. M. A. Siddique
15. V. M. G. Mariappa Vandayar
16. Ramlal Narang
17. Ghamandiram K. Gowani
18. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed
19. Nand Kishore Verma
20. Daya Shankar Kapoor

21. Sham Behari
22. Dali Chand
23. Srikishan

Arrears of Income-tax

525. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA;
SHRI BIREN DUTTA.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of arrears of income-tax and what were the figures thereof at the end of each of the last three financial years;

(b) what are the amounts of income-tax written off in the previous financial year; and

(c) what are the additional steps taken by Government to realise arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) The figures of arrears of tax are compiled at the end of each quarter. The latest figures of arrears of income-tax (including Corporation Tax) are available as on 31-12-1975. The amounts of gross demand and net arrears of income-tax (including Corporation Tax) outstanding as on that date and at the end of each of the financial years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as under:—

(In crores of rupees)			
As on	Gross demand	Net arrears	
31-3-1973	790.02	483.10	
31-3-1974	815.60	471.13	
31-3-1975	825.96	537.42	
31-12-1975	926.50	654.52	

(b) The total amount of income-tax (including Corporation Tax) written off during the financial year 1974-75 was Rs. 4.81 crores.

(c) Apart from write-off of irrecoverable demand, such of the steps provided in the income-tax Act, 1961 as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case are taken for effecting recovery of outstanding demand.

Steps to Check Pre-Budget Hoarding

526. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some measures to check pre-budget hoarding in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof

(c) to what extent these measures have been found to be adequate to meet their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main measures taken by Government to check pre budget hoarding in the country are indicated below

(1) Under Rule 224(3) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government have restricted during the 4 weeks ending on the 15th March, 1976 clearances of excisable goods for home consumption. During this period, the permissible weekly clearance of excisable goods for home consumption from a factory or a warehouse is limited to 120 per cent of the quantity or the value as the case may be of the weekly average of clearances of the last one year. Provision has, however, been made for relaxing the restrictions in respect of essential goods, goods under statutory distribution

control, goods for supply against Defence or other Government orders, etc.

(2) State Governments have been directed to ensure that the regular outflow of manufactured commodities is transmitted expeditiously through the distribution pipe-lines, so that the availability at the consumers' end continues to be maintained;

(3) The Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order, 1975, which provides for mandatory marking of rates, name of the manufacturer and price, is being strictly enforced to ensure *inter alia* the elimination of pre-budget hoarding.

(4) State Governments have been requested to ensure that the orders relating to display of prices and stocks continue to be implemented vigorously as an essential measure of consumer protection; and

(5) State Governments have been directed to make arrangements at field level to provide for the following —

(i) Wherever there is a complaint from the consumer that there is shortage or that no stock is available at the retail points the field authorities will make arrangements immediately to ensure supplies from the whole-saler or semi-whole-saler; and

(ii) where the shortage cannot be made good by this arrangement, an immediate telephonic/telegraphic intimation will be sent to the Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation which will make arrangements through the manufacturers for rushing stocks to the affected area

(c) The various measures can be said to have been adequate, as pre-Budget hoarding this year does not appear to be noticeable.

**Production and Requirements of
Controlled Cloth**

527. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state the present ratio of
production of the controlled cloth to
the requirements thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
Production of controlled cloth is
meant to meet, by and large, the cloth
requirements of weaker sections of the
population. At the same time their
requirements are not confined only to
controlled varieties as consumption
pattern covers art silk fabrics, blend-
ed fabrics and hosiery goods. The
current levels of production of control-
led cloth appear adequate to meet the
requirements of weaker section of the
population for controlled varieties of
cloth.

S.T.C's Contract with Saudi Arabia

528. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a contract has been
signed recently by the State Trading
Corporation of India with Saudi Arabia
for the supply of sheep; and

(b) if so, through which agency and
from where these sheep will be pur-
chased for export to Saudi Arabia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Purchases for export will be
made by Associate Suppliers of S.T.C.
Major part of the purchases will be
made from Rajasthan through the good
Wool, Government of Rajasthan. The
offices of the Directorate of Sheep and
remaining purchases will be effected
by the Associate Suppliers from
Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

**Imported Liquor stocks with Clubs in
Delhi**

529. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the anti-smuggling
branch of the Customs Department
sealed the stocks of imported liquor
with all clubs in Delhi on the 23rd
January, 1976; and

(b) if so, the names of those clubs
and what action Government have
taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE): (a) and (b). On 23rd January,
1976 the Anti-Smuggling Unit of the
Delhi Collectorate visited Press Club
of India and Delhi Flying Club, New
Delhi, and sealed their stock of im-
ported liquor. Other clubs in Delhi
which had been visited on other dates
in January, 1976 were dealt with simi-
larly. The clubs had not filed decla-
rations with the Department in respect
of the imported liquor and had not
maintained prescribed records as re-
quired under Section 11-C and 11-E
respectively, of the Customs Act, 1962
rendering the liquor liable to confisca-
tion and the clubs to penalties under
the Customs Act. The liquor was con-
fiscated and fines in lieu of confisca-
tion were imposed, as provided by the
Act.

**Payment of Dearness Allowance to
Pensioners**

530. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some more instal-
ments of dearness allowance have
been sanctioned to the pensioners;

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Three instalments of relief have already been sanctioned to pensioners on account of increase in cost of living. The question of giving them further relief is under the consideration of Government.

Decision to take over Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West Mills in Kanpur

531 SHRI S M BANERJEE
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) what further action has been taken to take over Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West Mills in Kanpur

(b) whether a final decision has been taken, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) Central Government have detailed consultations with the State Government and the Bankers of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West Cotton Mills at Kanpur with a view to organising arrangements for their reopening. Considerable amount of finances and effective arrangements for administrative and managerial requirements are needed, finalisation of which is taking time. Government is

giving earnest attention how best to organise the requirements for the re-opening of the mills at the earliest

Willingness of European tanners and leather manufacturers to collaborate with India

532 SHRI S M BANERJEE
SHRI M KALYANASUN-
DARAM

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the tanners and leather manufacturers from European countries are willing to collaborate with India for a new leather export programme, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The EEC Delegations which visited India recently explored such possibilities of collaboration with Indian Leather interests. The delegates on their return would present their assessment report to their confederations. Developments will be known only thereafter.

Export levy on Jute Goods

533 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish export levy on Jute goods,

(b) if so, the facts thereof and

(c) how far would this help the jute industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Government have abo-

lished export duty on the following items of jute products:

Item	Date	Rs. per tonne	
		From	To
Carpet Backing (Primary and Secondary)	3-5-75	200	Nil
Hessian	5-6-75	600	Nil
Sacking.	12-2-76	150	Nil
Jute Yarn	Do.	150	Nil
Jute Twine	Do.	150	Nil
Jute Webbing	Do.	200	Nil

Export duty at the rate of Rs. 200 per tonne on Jute Canvas and Tarpaulin and at the rate of Rs. 150 per tonne on Twist and rope is however being levied.

(c) The abolition of export duty is expected to make our jute goods competitive in markets abroad.

Tourist Traffic

534. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there had been any increase in the tourist traffic in 1975 as compared to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): Yes, Sir. Tourist arrivals in 1975 aggregated 465,275 which showed an increase of 42,114 tourists or 10 per cent over the tourist arrivals in 1974.

Economic Relations between India and West Germany

535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his stay in India, the West German Economic Cooperation Minister said that his country's attitude was towards strengthening economic relations with India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether further aid is expected from that country on IDA terms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During the recent visit to India of H.E. Mr. Egon Bahr, Minister for Economic Cooperation, Federal Republic of Germany in January, 1976, various modalities of strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed and it was agreed that:

(i) amongst the various sectors of Indian economy, irrigation, generation and transmission

of power and production of fertilizers would be the priority sectors for future economic cooperation;

- (ii) Co-operation between the two countries in the field of science and technology, particularly in developing new sources of energy and methods for more efficient uses of traditional sources of energy, should be strengthened;
- (iii) expansion of trade in both directions should be promoted;
- (iv) the possibilities for more private investments from the Federal Republic of Germany and technical and financial collaborations between enterprises in the two countries would be explored;
- (v) Co-operation between industrial enterprises of the two countries in setting up projects in third countries was an important area for future co-operation.

(c) Yes, Sir Beginning with the financial year 1976-77, FRG's financial assistance to India will be made available on IDA terms i.e. the loan assistance will be repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at 0.75 per cent per annum

Trade agreement between India and Algeria

536. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been concluded with Algeria; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are as follows:—

- (i) Both countries would accord to the commerce of each other, the most favoured treatment
- (ii) Payments pertaining to trade between the two countries would be made in freely convertible currency
- (iii) The two countries will grant facilities to each other for organising and participating in trade fairs and exhibitions
- (iv) The Agreement provides for setting up a Joint Committee for ensuring development of trade between the two countries and for reviewing the implementation of the Agreement
- (v) The Agreement is valid for a period of one year and will thereafter be automatically renewed for further similar periods

Cash assistance for exports through Banks

537 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to give cash assistance for exports through banks; and

(b) if so, the advantages thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal to disburse cash compensatory support to exporters through Banks is under consideration.

Trade with East European Socialist Countries

538. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our trade with East European Socialist countries has been growing considerably;

(b) whether our trade with Socialist countries is on favourable terms; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof and the share of our present foreign trade with the Socialist countries as compared to our total foreign trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) India's trade with the East European Socialist countries (except Yugoslavia) is conducted through balanced clearing accounts in non-convertible Indian rupees. Funds generated through imports into India are credited to the accounts of these countries in Rupees which can be liquidated only through exports from India.

The total trade turnover between India and East European Socialist countries (including Yugoslavia) during the last three years has been as follows:

Year	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Imports	Exports	Total
1972-73	231	470	701
1973-74	400	488	888
1974-75	653	681	1334
1975-76	265	335	600
April—Sept.			

The share of our imports from the East European Socialist countries as compared to our global trade has been around 14 per cent, and of exports 21 per cent.

Controlled Cloth

539. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 6000 sq. metres of unsold controlled cloth is lying with the mills in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total controlled cloth produced by textile mills in the country at present; and

(d) what is West Bengal's Textile Mill's obligation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 31st January, 1976, the stock of controlled cloth unsold or sold but remaining unlifted with mills in West Bengal is estimated to have been about 8,369 bales. The accumulation was due to sluggish market for cloth. To facilitate the quicker off-take of controlled cloth from mills procedures of allocation and lifting have recently been streamlined.

(c) and (d). The total production of controlled cloth during the last three quarters, alongwith the obligation fixed for mills in West Bengal are as under:—

(Figures in million sq. metres)

Period	Obligation fixed for mills in West Bengal	Total production in the country
April.—June 1975	10.58	177.87
July—September 1975	8.83	145.65
Oct.—December 1975	9.96	168.57

Trade agreement with Sri Lanka

540. SHRI RAM SAHAI PANDEY:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM;SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been concluded with Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No Trade Agreement has been concluded with Sri Lanka recently. However, a meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation, was held on 9th and 10th February, 1976, wherein, *inter alia*, flow of trade between the two countries was reviewed.

Tourist Offices

541. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons, why the performance of our tourist offices in foreign countries is poor; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to improve their performance and for their effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The performance of Government of India Tourist Offices overseas has been good. The effectiveness of these Offices can be judged from the fact that we have achieved 10 per cent growth in tourist arrivals in 1975 against the world-wide increase of only 2 per cent and

a decline of 15 per cent in long-haul tourism.

2. The Department of Tourism have 14 Tourist Offices overseas in the major tourist markets for promoting tourism to India. Their function include publicity of India's tourist attractions, dissemination of tourist information, organisation of exhibitions and special *India Nights*, release of advertisements and articles in newspapers, issue of monthly newsletters about the latest facilities available in India; exhibition of tourist film documentaries on India through Television net-work, travel clubs, universities and colleges, etc.

3. The Tourist Offices overseas maintain libraries of tourist films and reference books on India; issue periodic newsletters to travel trade giving latest information about the facilities in India and the new developments taking place in tourism infrastructure. Tourist Offices also promote visit to India of important travel writers, journalists and film makers as guests of the Department of Tourism as a result of which India gets free publicity in travel magazines and on T.V. Circuits etc. Overseas Tourist Offices distribute on an average 4 million copies of tourist literature to potential visitors to India.

Chairman, I.T.D.C.

542. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. inquiry instituted against the Chairman of India Tourism Development Corporation has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation into certain furniture contracts entered into by the India Tourism Development Corporation is under way.

Institutional Credit to landless labourers

543 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Schemes have been drawn up to devise alternative agencies to provide institutional credits to landless labourers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the commercial banks are being set up under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. One of the main objects of these banks is to attempt effective coverage of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans. Ten such banks have been established by the end of February, 1976. Rural Banks will be providing credit directly as well as through the Farmers' Service Societies whose main object is to provide integrated assistance to farmers particularly to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers

The public sector banks have formulated schemes to provide financial assistance to landless agricultural labourers who have been allotted surplus land for their working capital as also for term-loan requirements. These banks are also encouraging and financing landless labourers particularly those released from bonded labour to take up activities allied to agriculture.

भरतपुर के निकट पक्षी बिहार का विकास

544. श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की प्रधान मन्त्री हाल ही में भरतपुर के निकट पक्षी बिहार देखने गई थी ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इसके विकास के लिये कुछ सुझाव दिए थे और यदि हा, तो क्या उनके आधार पर इसके विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा और यह योजना कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र फाल सिंह) :

(क) जी, हाँ। 8 फरवरी को प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया निजी रूप से पक्षी बिहार देखने गयी थी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया की राय थी कि पक्षी बिहार में से गुजरने वाली मडक बहा की शान्ति के लिये एक विद्युतबारी तन्व है। पक्षी बिहार के लिए एक व्यापक प्रबन्ध योजना पहले ही बनायी जा चुकी है जिसमें पक्षी बिहार के सुधार के लिए अन्य उपायों के साथ-साथ इस विषय पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। प्रबन्ध योजना अभी सन्दार के विचाराधीन है।

निषिद्ध माल का पकड़ा जाना

545. श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने द्वागिका तथा मोहम्मदी नामक दो जहाजों से 2.25 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की निषिद्ध वस्तुएं पकड़ी हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस निषिद्ध

माल की तस्करी करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस अवधि माल को भेजने वाले व्यक्तियों का भी पता चला है और क्या उनमें से किसी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी-फरवरी 1976 के दौरान जहाज एस०एस० द्वारिका से लगभग 3.07 लाख रुपए मूल्य का निषिद्ध माल पकड़ा गया था। इसी अवधि में लगभग 3.83 लाख रुपए मूल्य का निषिद्ध माल जहाज एस०एस० मोहम्मदी से भी पकड़ा गया था। अभी तक इस बात का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका कि यह निषिद्ध माल किसने भेजा था। परन्तु, जहाज एस०एस० द्वारिका से पकड़ गये माल के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ियाल एम० अब्दुल रहमान और ए०सी० फर्नानडोज नामक दो व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में ले लिया गया है। जहाज एस०एस० मोहम्मदी से पकड़ गये माल का दावा नहीं किया गया है। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

तस्करी की सम्पत्ति जब्त किया जाना

546. श्री मूचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छलमाधक (सम्पत्ति सम्पहरण) अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद किम्-किम् तस्कर की कितनी कितनी सम्पत्ति जब्त की गई है अथवा किम् किम् को कितनी कितनी सम्पत्ति जब्त करने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : तस्कर तथा विदेशी मुद्रा छलमाधक (सम्पत्ति सम्पहरण) अधिनियम के अधीन जिन संक्षेप अधिकारियों को सम्पत्तियों को जब्त करने

का काम सौंपा गया, उन्होंने जनवरी 1976 के अन्तिम दिनों में यह कार्यवाही शुरू की है। अब तक 27 मामलों में (तस्करों/उनके सम्बन्धियों/उनके सहयोगियों) के विरुद्ध जल्दी के नोटिस जारी किए जा चुके हैं और सम्बन्धित व्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटलपर रखा गया है। [देखिये सत्रा एन०टी०-10427/76]

Ratio of non-Plan Expenditure to Expenditure

547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the ratio of the non-Plan expenditure to the plan expenditure in each of the States of the Union of India, for the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) whether any attempt is being made by the Central and the State Governments to improve this ratio and to ensure greater productive expenditure and to curtail the non-productive expenditure, and

(c) steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) A statement showing the break up of the development and non-development expenditure of each State Government for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Pleaced in Library See No LT-10428/76]

(b) and (c) It has been the endeavour of both the Central and State Governments to accelerate the tempo of development by investment in core sectors without undermining the price stability achieved over the last year. The Central and State Plans of the current year accord a high priority to investments in key areas of the economy like Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Fertilizers, Coal, Petroleum and essential industries like Cement, Paper, Ship Building and Transport. The approved Plan outlay of the Centre and the States for 1975-76 involves a step

up of 23.8 per cent over the outlay of 1974-75. At the same time, attention is also being given to curtail non-essential and unproductive expenditures.

Illegal Transfer of Money Through Smuggling

548. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial amounts are still being illegally transferred out of the country through smuggling; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Intelligence reports from various sources indicated that as a consequence of the concerted drive by the Government against smuggling and black-money, the hoarders of such wealth were attempting to transfer their assets abroad through physical movements of Indian currency. The field formations were accordingly alerted. The reports now received indicate that due to greater vigilance at exit points this flow has almost stopped.

Complaints regarding harassment to innocent people during Raids

549 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the time of raids and searches conducted by various Departments of Finance Ministry it was found that a few officials of Customs, Excise and Income-Tax Department are also involved;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any complaint was received by Government about the fraudulent methods adopted by some officers at Kanpur to harass the innocent

persons during the raid by the Collectorate office; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अशुचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

551. श्री राजावतार साहू: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति में पिछले कई वर्षों से बाधा डाली जा रही है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनके पास कुछ ज्ञापन भेजे गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी उच्च मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी)

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों तथा इन समुदायों के हितों का ध्यान रखने वाले अन्य विभिन्न संघों से सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं जिनमें पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में अंतराक्षेप की मांग की गई है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि एक संवर्ग से दूसरे संवर्ग में कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के विनियमन की विभिन्न योजनाएँ कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं/संघों के साथ सन्धे विचार विमर्श

के बाद बर्खास्त गई है। इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक यह आवश्यक सम्मति है कि पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण करने से पहले इन संस्थाओं और अन्य निकायों के प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श किया जाये। स्वभावतः इस में समय लगा है। बैंक ने अब सूचित किया है कि वह इस प्रश्न पर सक्रियता से विचार कर रहा है और इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र ही कर लिया जायेगा।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया, हैदराबाद के अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन दिया जाना

552. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विस्तृत रूप से यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया हैदराबाद में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के 50 कर्मचारियों ने जनवरी, 1976 में उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री - प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, हैदराबाद के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों ने 23-1-1976 को एक ज्ञापन दिया जिसमें पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में इन समुदायों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था तथा इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा अधिकाधिक जिम्मेदारी निभा सकने के लिए उनके प्रशिक्षण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने विषयक सरकारी आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी बातें दी गयी हैं

रिजर्व बैंक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए समुचित आदेश जारी कर चुका है। रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाने वाले पदों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है और अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र ही कर लिया जायेगा।

Air Service from Cochin to Delhi via Mangalore and Bombay

554. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run an air service from Cochin to Delhi via Mangalore and Bombay in view of the large number of passengers likely to make use of the above service; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is operating two direct services between Bombay and Cochin, with HS-748 aircraft. These services provide same day connection at Bombay to passengers from Cochin bound for Delhi. Similar same day connections are available at Bombay for passengers from Delhi travelling to Cochin. Indian Airlines has no proposal to link Cochin with Mangalore.

Air Service from Mangalore to Cochin via Calicut

555. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on starting an air service from Mangalore to Cochin via Calicut; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have no proposal to provide an air service from Mangalore to Cochin via Calicut in the foreseeable future. However, Safari Airways have submitted an application to operate on the Bombay-Calicut-Cochin route. The application is under consideration.

fourteen nationalised banks, the other scheduled commercial banks and the non-scheduled commercial banks at the end of 1975;

(b) the total deposits in the non-banking companies at the end of 1975; and

(c) whether the rate of growth in deposits has gone down in nationalised banks during the years 1974 and 1975?

New Plans to Boost Exports

556. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out new plans to boost exports; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plans and measures being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Export promotion is a continuous process. While the current export promotion measures are continuously kept under review new measures are taken to suit the changing circumstances. Among the steps recently taken mention may be made of the abolition of the export duty on jute manufactures, waiver of customs duty on advance licences, new procedure for payment of draw back of customs and excise duties and cash compensatory supports, more vigorous participation in exhibitions, fairs abroad and new liberal procedure for release of foreign exchange for business travel etc.

Deposits in S.B.I. and other Nationalised Banks

557. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total deposits in the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries; the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Relevant data are set out below:

Deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits)

AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1975

	Banks Group	Rs. Crores
1	State Bank of India & its subsidiaries	3822
2	14—Nationalised Banks	7533
3	Other scheduled commercial banks	2127
4	Non-scheduled commercial banks*	20

Data are provision?

*Relate to March, 1975

(b) Reserve Bank have reported that available data relating to deposits of non-banking companies based on the returns submitted by them, the survey of which has been completed, relate to end-March, 1973. As on that date the deposits of non-banking companies amounted to Rs. 727.8 crores.

(c) The rate of growth of deposits of nationalised banks had declined from 22.1 per cent during 1973 to 11.84 per cent during 1974. However, during 1975, the rate of growth has increased to 17.05 per cent.

Role played by L.I.C. in assisting Small Scale Industry and Housing Schemes of State Governments

558. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in assisting the small scale industry and housing schemes of the various State Governments; and

(b) whether the L.I.C. has any scheme to expand its activities in these fields in 1978?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) LIC's assistance to small scale industry is given by way of subscriptions to the shares and bonds issued by the State Financial Corporations and grant of loans to cooperative societies and public limited companies for setting up Industrial Estates.

The LIC gives housing loans to the various State Governments in accordance with the allocation fixed by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) Subject to the availability of resources, LIC envisages an increase in the budgetary allocations under

these Schemes in the financial year 1976-77.

Financial Assistance given by IDBI to Industries

559. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total financial assistance rendered by Industrial Development Bank of India in 1975 to public sector industries, major and medium industries in private sector and the small scale industry;

(b) whether the assistance to small scale industry by the I.D.B.I. is comparatively low; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The details of the financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) during its last accounting year 1974-75 (July-June) to the industrial concerns in the public sector, joint and cooperative sector and private sector are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Financial assistance sanctioned during 1974-75 (July-June)			Total
	Public sector	Joint & cooperative sector	Private sector	
1. Direct Loans (other than for export) and under-writing of shares of industrial concerns	27.10	26.20 (4.60)	25.10	78.40
2. Refinance of industrial loans	..	0.70@	105.00	105.70
3. Rediscounting	23.20	1.80@	89.40	114.40
4. Direct loans for export	8.70	..	7.20	15.90
5. Refinance of export credits	0.30	..	17.50	17.80
TOTAL	59.30	28.70	244.30	332.30

NOTE (i) Figures in brackets show assistance to co-operative sector included in the main figure.

(ii) @ Figures refer to Co-operative sector only.

Classification of assistance sanctioned to small scale, medium-scale and large-scale industrial concerns in the private sector is available only in respect of

- (i) direct project assistance at 1 above and
- (ii) refinancing of industrial loans at 2 above.

The relevant details are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Classification of private sector industries	Direct assistance	Refinancing
1	Small-scale	73.10	..
2	Medium scale	31.90	7.20
3	Large-scale	..	17.90
		25.10	105.00

The State Financial Corporations grant direct assistance in the shape of rupee loans upto a maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs to concerns in the Corporate and Cooperative sectors whose share capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 1.00 crore. The all-India financial institutions including the IDBI normally consider requests from industrial concerns for grant of direct assistance in the shape of rupee loans only if they exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. As such the small-scale units do not, normally come under the purview of the operations of the IDBI for direct assistance.

IDBI's assistance to small scale sector flows through its scheme for refinancing of industrial loans which is mainly intended for the small and medium sector industries. The IDBI's refinancing assistance to the Small-scale sector has increased from Rs. 27.80 crores (66 per cent) on 2510 applications in 1973-74 (July-June) to Rs. 73.06 crores (69 per cent) on 6007 applications in 1974-75 (July-June).

Indian Trade Fair in New York

560. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Fair concluded in New York in early February, 1976 has brought good business to India;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof;

(c) what was the total number of participants from India; and

(d) whether it has been the first major Indian trade show in the United States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Buyer Seller Meet in New York was organised by the Trade Development Authority in order to promote the sale of both consumer and light engineering goods in the U.S. market.

The Meet resulted in spot orders valued at approximately Rs. 9 crores. Among the consumer goods ordered were readymade garments, handicrafts, wooden furniture, leather goods and car antennas and speakers. The engineering goods for which orders were booked were electronics components, bicycle parts, hand tools, forgings and castings. In addition to the spot orders a vigorous tempo of demand was generated for these products in the U.S. market which is expected to lead to long-term marketing tie-ups.

(c) 97.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Development of Konark (Orissa)

551. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently he visited Konark the famous Sun Temple in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether he was convinced that it needs immediate attention for further development to attract more tourists and also for its survival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The problem of conservation of the monument is being looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India and in order further to ensure that the natural setting of the monument is not disturbed through haphazard growth around the monument resulting in environmental distortions, the Department of Tourism has commissioned the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing to prepare a master plan (land use plan) as a pre-requisite to undertaking allowing developmental activities around the Sun Temple at Konark. The Master plan is nearing finalisation. Thereafter responsibilities for implementing schemes would be assigned in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government.

Branch Expansion by Commercial Banks

552. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of branch expansion by commercial banks in the country touched a new height last year;

(b) if so, the total number of banks opened in the centres having no banks earlier;

(c) the number of branches opened by the nationalised and private sector banks; and

(d) whether any of these banks opened any branches outside India in 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of new offices opened by commercial banks during 1975 was 2334 (including 14 offices of the Regional Rural Banks). Of these, 734 offices were located at centres which had no bank office previously.

(c) The bank group-wise total of the number of offices opened by commercial banks during the year 1975 are set out below:—

State Bank of India Group	512
14 Nationalised Banks	1103
Regional Rural Banks	14
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	684
Non-Scheduled Banks	21
TOTAL	2334

(d) During the year 1975 public sector banks opened 14 new offices and a mobile office outside India.

Shortage of Trained Pilots in Air India

553. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is facing a problem of acute shortage of trained pilots for Boeing 707 and new Boeing 747;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) immediate steps being taken for command and simulator training of pilots for these aircraft?

THE MINISTER--OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). At the present moment there is a slight shortage of pilots in Air-India due to the fact that some of the pilots have resigned and some others have been declared temporarily medically unfit.

(c) Intensive training of pilots both as commanders and as first officers on Boeing 707 and 747 aircraft is in progress.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में दी गई राशि

564. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत जुलाई, 1975 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते की सबसे अधिक राशि का भुगतान किस बैंक ने किया ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जुलाई, 1975 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को अदा किये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि के बारे में यथा उपलब्ध सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

पर्यटक-यातायात

565. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कुल कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये ; और

(ख) इन पर्यटकों में सर्वाधिक संख्या किस देश के पर्यटकों की थी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) 1975 में कुल 465,275 पर्यटक आए।

(ख) 1975 में सब से अधिक पर्यटक (68,848 पर्यटक) यूनाइटेड किंगडम से आए।

बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उठाये गये कदम

566. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान-मन्त्री द्वारा घोषित बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में फिजूलखर्ची बन्द करने की दिशा में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने यह सूचित किया है कि व्यय में और विशेष कर लेखन सामग्री के उपभोग, स्टाफकारों के उपयोग, टेलीग्राम और टेलीफोन, अधिकारियों की यात्राओं पर यात्रा भत्तों के व्यय, फर्नीचर और फिटिंग छापाई तथा प्रचार, और अपरिहार्य मामलों को छोड़ कर, भवनों के पुनरुद्धार और निर्माण पर व्यय में सभी तरह से मितव्ययिता करने के लिए उपयुक्त कृपा है। सरकारी बैंकों की पाबन्दी और अनुशासन सख्ती के साथ लागू करके तथा जनशक्ति को ठीक तरह काम में लगाकर बैंक कर्मचारियों की कार्य-कुशलता तथा उत्पादकता में आम बृद्धि करने के उपाय भी किये गये हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1975 की अवधि के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते (ओवर टाइम) पर अपने व्यय में भी उल्लेखनीय कमी होने की सूचना दी है।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE, 1976—PARTS I TO XV, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding submission of Final Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.
- (2) A copy of the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture—1976—Parts I to XV.
- (3) A Note (Hindi and English versions) containing the important recommendations made in the Final Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture—1976

[Placed in Library See No LT-10418/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND AMENDMENTS TO THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA SCHEDULED BANKS REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 269 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10419/76.]
- (2) A copy of the Amendments (Hindi and English versions) to the Reserve Bank of India Scheduled Banks' Regulations, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10420/76.]

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT RULES)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 80(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1965 [Placed in Library See No LT-10421/76]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No GSR 121(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1976 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10422/76].

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1976 agreed without any amendment to the Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1975"

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Standards Institution (Certificate Marks) Amendment Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1976."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1976.
- (2) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1976.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House during the week commencing 15th March, 1976, will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget for 1976-77.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Notification regarding export duty on groundnut shell, groundnut kernel and coffee.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) General discussion on the General Budget for 1976-77.
- (5) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1976-77.

As Members are already aware, the General Budget for 1976-77 will be presented at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 15th March, 1976.

12.05 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO ELECT A MEMBER

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha to elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri V. N. Gadgil from the Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri V. N. Gadgil from the Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

12 07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975-76— Contd

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76. Shrimati Rohatgi may continue her reply.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) It is indeed a pity that an hon Member of this House who had chosen to make a number of allegations or to make a number of charges—founded or unfounded—has chosen to be away at this time. But since I think I will be failing in my duty if I don't mention some of them I would like to take the other side also. He had accused the Government of double standards, of playing into the hands of the vested interests and making a mockery of parliamentary

institutions, making them a rubber stamp. Even while conceding the success of the voluntary disclosure scheme he said that all those people who were really involved in it had been bailed out later by the Government. In fact he did not agree that we were determined to see that the supremacy of Parliament is itself maintained, and he has given a different description of democracy altogether. He had even gone to the extent of advising the Congress party as to how it should function—and he would enumerate what were those functions. All I would like to say after listening to those charges and after listening to the sermon that he expected us to gulp down and to understand the proper functioning of the party in power is this: I would only like to remind him that the picture is slightly different from what it was earlier. And if he is not prepared to see and be better informed I think there is no other way of convincing him. But all I can say is that probably he is one of the most learned Members of the House here because some time ago, I remember, he had even gone to the extent of presenting an alternative budget—some years ago. Whether it was or was not accepted, is a different matter. But in these financial matters in these budgetary matters I think he does have a lot of information. So probably he refused to see the other side of the picture and hence these things were missed by him. All I would like to say is this: What is double standards? The things as they transpired a year back were rising prices, rising costs, DA going up along with the difficulties caused to the common man and the difficulties the economy as a whole was facing in the fields of trade, agriculture and industry. But now there is allround improvement in every field and walk of life. I mean even the Economic Survey shows a glimpse of this. Today, by and large, the public as a whole welcomes the measures taken—whether it is a package programme of anti-inflationary measures or the frontal attack on the hoarders and those people who were indulging in all

these economic offences, we have shown that from the point of view of our exports of oil productivity, of discipline and of general relief to the common man from every point of view the economy is in a better condition to-day than it was. And if Mr. Sequeira, in spite of all this, fails to realize it or, having realized it, refuses to acknowledge it, I am afraid that no words can convince him there. Apart from this, certain questions were raised here. It is not only the general improvement on the economy as a whole, but the timely actions taken now which will be able to transform the Indian society into a different society where we can see, we can introspect and take corrective steps in time. It is a social and economic transformation which we are really seeing for ourselves. Many of the steps which we have thought of earlier, probably we could not take them; but to-day in this period of emergency, with a better sense of discipline, with a greater cooperation of labour, management and every one, we find to-day that the people are poised to expect a better future for themselves; and in this spirit of co-operation and rapport and dialogue, I say that much more can be achieved and our programmes can be accelerated and the speed can also really be maintained. And in this respect, what Mr. Sequeira and some of the colleagues have said will certainly not be conducive to the atmosphere which has been generated recently. It would only go towards demoralizing—I mean saying things which are far from the truth. I think it is the biggest disservice which any Member can do at present, because the nation is really poised for a better future, for productivity and growth—growth with social justice—which has been our aim and object all these years. Some of the Members chose to raise a few questions here. I remember Mr. Banerjee who hails from Kanpur, also raising the question of D.A. and the D.A. to the pensioners. I can assure him that he is not the only Member, though he has always raised it. There are Members

from the other sides; and we share all those concerns which the hon. Members had pointed out. I would like to say that the Government has already expressed that the demand for a further instalment of D.A. is under consideration; and that the question—whenever it is decided—will be decided in consultation with the staff representatives, before any final decision is taken. In this the present exigency of the situation will also have to be taken into consideration, as to how the position has already changed.

About DA to pensioners, we do not need any reminders about the plight of the pensioners. We have been informed of that by various quarters. We are aware that pensioners are facing a lot of difficulties. It is a human problem. But this human problem has to be seen along with the budgetary position. The budget is not far away. All these things are under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We know that the Government have all sympathy for them. But concrete measures have to be taken some time. You say that we have to wait for the budget before some decision can be taken. But Government did not wait for the budget when it was a question of increase of allowances of Members of Parliament. It was passed in one minute. But when it is a question affecting the pensioners, Government is thinking of the overall budgetary position of the country. There should be some time-limit for taking a decision on this.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have nothing more to add. It is under active consideration of the Government.

Shri Sequeira raised the question of house building advances to All India Service Officers. It has been decided by the Government of India in the Ministry to pay the amount in full, including the part arrears to the State Government, when the claim is established. In view of the above decision,

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

It has been decided to pay the amount in full, including the past arrears, to the State Governments.

Regarding the fishing trawlers, it has been decided to make all the payments due to the ship-yards in advance by the Government and also to arrange for the issue of guarantee for deferred payments, with arrangement to recover the amount from the buyers. This is to avoid any delay which may arise.

Coming to Shri Mavalankar, yesterday he raised certain very basic points. He referred to the issue of commemorative stamps and said that some decision should be taken early about the issue of such stamps to commemorate certain persons. We have no quarrel on that issue. If any person has come to the top in any sphere, his name should be considered. Here it is not a question of personality but whether the people deserve to be remembered by posterity, because they are already well-known in the country. I think that question can be considered on merits. We have no quarrel on that particular question.

The other questions I have already touched upon. But I would like to say that this is not the time when we should go in for small and minor controversies. I would say that the Parliament would be failing in its duty if it did not project the correct image of the country before the public and if it only highlights some irregularities here and there. If any specific charges are made or if any specific irregularities are brought to the notice of the Government, whether it is against the bureaucracy or anybody, we are prepared to take action.

With these words, I would like to say that the supplementary demands should receive the unanimous support of the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):
The hon. Minister has answered the

various questions and made a general appeal. But the main point that arises in dealing with the supplementary demands is whether budgeting could not be done better so that such large sums of money do not have to be demanded in the supplementary demands. Several points that were referred to by Shri Sequeira related to that. I think the Minister and the Government should give some thought to this and see why in so many of these cases things could not have been anticipated at the time of the budget.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
There is always scope for improvement. All those points he has mentioned would certainly be taken into consideration. At the same time, I find that most of the things which Shri Sequeira mentioned were vague; nothing concrete. They should be and will be looked into. I have already conceded that there is scope for improvement.

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised by the hon. Member is very pertinent. In the past, Supplementary Demands came up only when there were unavoidable reasons, or reasons which could not be foreseen in the beginning. Otherwise, the Minister should provide for them in the normal budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Quarterly budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it becomes in the nature of a quarterly budget.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that Parliament would be failing in its duty if in the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1975 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 to 4, 6, 12, 13,
15, 17 to 19, 21, 25, 27 to 31,

33 to 41, 43 to 54, 56 to 80, 82,
84, 86, 89 to 71, 75 to 77, 79,
81, 83, 84, 86 to 90, 92, 93, 95,
96, 101, 105 to 107."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1975-76 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
2	Agriculture	16,54,11,000	..
3	Fisheries	35,43,000	1,16,00,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	3,94,90,000	..
6	Department of Food	72,72,80,000	139,61,81,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
13	Ministry of Communications	25,25,000	..
15	Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	46,30,35,000	..
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..	20,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18	Ministry of Defence	6,51,000	7,70,000
19	Defence Services—Army	26,47,28,000	..
21	Defence Services—Air Force.	23,32,91,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
25	Education	9,41,00,000	..

2

3

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

27 Ministry of Energy	5,93,000	
28 Power Development		6,16,30,000
29 Coal and Lignite	77,11,000	31,18,91,000

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30 Ministry of External Affairs	4,95,25,000	
---------------------------------	-------------	--

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

31 Ministry of Finance	90,69,000	
33 Union Excise Duties	7,87,97,000	
34 Taxes on Income Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	6,66,74,000	
35 Stamps	7,27,94,000	
36 Audit	1,98,06,000	
37 Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,80,68,000	3,32,17,000
38 Pensions	3,00,00,000	
39 Opium and Alkaloid Factories	3,10,60,000	
40 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	34,20,57,000	
41 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	52,14,44,000	293,75,58,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

43 Ministry of Health and Family Planning	3,62,000	
44 Medical and Public Health	15,10,24,000	7,33,69,000
45 Family Planning	15,13,27,000	

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

46 Ministry of Home Affairs	15,96,000	
47 Cabinet	23,36,000	
48 Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	96,47,000	
49 Police	23,09,91,000	35,00,000
50 Census	10,00,000	

1	2	3	4
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	25,65,65,000	3,31,21,000
52	Delhi	12,25,70,000	6,80,63,000
53	Chandigarh	1,88,52,000	27,50,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,31,34,000	37,20,000
55	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19,27,000	
57	Lakshadweep	42,94,000	
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	38,13,000	
59	Industries	3,88,07,000	41,38,84,000
60	Village and Small Industries		1,32,32,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?	7,54,000	
64	Broadcasting	7,41,79,000	
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
66	Labour and Employment	2,21,10,00	
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS :			
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	9,85,000	
70	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	2,46,89,000	11,50,01,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	11,37,000	18,00,01,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	15,60,000	
76	Roads	8,65,44,000	
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,01,89,000	20,07,11,000

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
79	Department of Steel	29,69,000	79,04,00,000
81	Mines and Minerals	5,12,74,000	25,48,00,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83	Supplies and Disposals	40,00,000	..
84	Department of Rehabilitation	2,30,52,000	88,34,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
86	Meteorology	1,40,63,000	..
87	Aviation	4,04,37,000	..
88	Tourism	11,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	7,46,000	
90	Public Works	1,45,62,000	1,00,00,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	2,82,86,000	3,31,67,000
93	Stationery and Printing	4,43,02,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
95	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	1,38,00,000	..
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	5,97,00,000	1,26,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
101	Survey of India	1,50,00,000	..
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
105	Rajya Sabha	7,80,000	..
1	Secretariat of the Vice-President	30,000	.

12.18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL*, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILĀ ROHATGI: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1976-77—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the Railway Budget. Twelve hours are allotted for this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The Railway Minister, while presenting this Budget, has claimed manifold achievements and spectacular improvement in the railways' transport capacity. However, the reports that he has submitted along with the Budget papers do not prove his claim. The railway economy has been one of stagnation and even the Railway Convention Committee, which has submitted its report very recently, has categorically stated that it is very precarious. I pointed this out in my speech last January when there was a debate on the Resolution on the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations. But the picture that the Minister has tried to portray here is that the health of the railway economy has improved and that it is now out of crisis. This is not a reality. A close analysis will expose the real position.

The total route kilometres increased during 1974-75 work out to be only 67. So, you are arranging your railway finances without new lines, and many areas still remain undeveloped and regions are kept backward. Actually,

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 12-3-76.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

additions to the total route kilometres since 1950-51 till today amount to less than 7,000 kilometres. The main rise is seen only by way of doubling the track. Therefore, your entire Railway economy is based essentially on the track lines laid during the British days. There has been hardly any new development worth the name. However, the supplies are already outstripping the demand. Since the economy in the country itself is stagnating and the Indian Railways Year Book 1974-75 has accepted the state of "semi-stagnation" and "growth rate of about 2.5 per cent in the industrial sector" which the Ministry has characterised as "By no means spectacular", so, the railway economy is directly related with the general economy of the country. You must keep in mind the state of affairs of the general economy. However, though the progress in the general economy was not spectacular according to the Railway Ministry—this is your admission—they want to claim that in the Railway economy there has been spectacular improvements. This shows complacency on the part of the Railway administration.

Another example of this complacency is seen in the tall claims about the so-called significant increase in the traffic. The speech of the Railway Minister claims substantial rise in traffic of coal, steel and cement. It is exactly these items whose stocks have accumulated to an unprecedented level in the recent past and the managements of these concerns have no place even to store the stocks of these items. Their anxiety to liquidate the stocks led to the temporary rise in the rail traffic because these items were in short supply some time back.

However, the supplies are already outstripping the demand and after some days, offtake of these items is bound to be less. Therefore, it would

have been better if the Railway Minister would have made some introspection and analysed the situation objectively rather than adopts the usual method of making tall claims. Here I want to mention that I have got a Report on the Wheels which have been manufactured in Durgapur Steel Plant. They are having stock accumulated and the railway is not taking delivery of those wheels and the Steel Plants have been faced with a serious problem of storage. They are thinking whether any further production is required or not, because of non-delivery of the railway wheels.

If you see the speeches of the Railway Ministers every year, you will find the same optimism, but now the Railway Minister has expressed confidence in "a new image of the Railways emerging from the mists of the past." There were no references of this mist in the earlier speeches of the Railway Ministers. Then from where has this mist come now? What I want to say is you are still in the mist and there is no possibility of Railways coming out of it in the near future, because the condition of Indian economy is such that it is now in the mist of recession. An economic crisis is there. Though new figures are being mentioned frequently by different Ministries claiming that production has stepped up by so much, this is because of emergency and the main slogan has concentrated on more production. But it is also a fact that demand is going down and various factories are being closed and there are lay-offs and lock-outs. It has become a common feature. Now, thousand's and thousands of workers have been thrown out of job very recently. The State Labour Minister has stated on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly that during this period of emergency more than a lakh of workers have been laid-off. Several thousands of workers have been thrown out of jobs and a large number of factories have been closed down. The production is being accumulated because demand is going

down. My observation is based on the fact that with the beginning of an all round recession, freezing of the Fifth Five Year Plan and reduction in construction activity, the Railway economy is bound to face serious trouble in the near future. The Minister may find himself in the darker mist.

The statistical jugglery of the Railway Board leads to giving distorted figures and hiding the real state of affairs. For instance, when you give the cost for employees, the Minister has tried to show that the cost has gone up substantially. But while giving the cost for employees, he has averaged the cost per person of First Class and other highly paid officers and the cost for Class IV employees which gives a totally distorted figure. You should separate the various Classes of employees while giving the figure of cost for employees.

The Railway employees still continue to be among the lowest paid employees and their demand to increase their wage level at par with other public sector employees is still a far cry. So, if you take the actual figures of earnings of Class IV employees, then you can find that the Railway employees are actually suffering a reduction in their standard of living.

The National Commission on Labour has pointed out the stagnation in real wages of the Railway Class IV and Class III employees. After the publication of the report and the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, the real standard of railway workers does not show any rise.

Despite the conditions of Railway economy, the Government appears to be keen on extracting dividend to the general revenues. During 1974-75, the Government has taken Rs. 187.47 crores to the general revenues. Five years ago, the amount was only Rs. 150.67 crores. This shows that the Government wants to use Railway finances as

a source of revenue to the public exchequer. In several advanced countries, the Railways are treated as public utility service and not as a source of profit. But, here, in this country, we find that the Railways have virtually become another source of tax revenue. This capitalist outlook and the old imperialist tradition is still persisting. The old set-up is still working. That is why the economy of the Railways is not able to come out of this rut and crisis.

The hon. Minister has claimed that there is no rise in passenger fares. But he has already increased the passenger fares by 33 per cent only recently which is already on the higher side and has resulted in imposing crushing burden on the travelling public. Whatever freight rate increase has been announced this year will also ultimately impose additional burden on the common people because industrialists can easily pass it on to the final consumer.

Already, there are reactions in the newspapers after the Railway Budget speech of the hon. Minister. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry has already said that due to rise in freights, it will have an effect on the prices and the cost of living will increase. There will be rise in prices of commodities. The inflationary pressure will also increase. The Chairman of the Railway Board has told the press, and that has appeared in the newspapers, that the effect will be very marginal. But this is the usual argument advanced every time whenever there is any imposition of new taxes. Our experience is that whenever any tax is imposed, whether it is in the name of imposing it on industrialists or traders, ultimately, the burden falls on the common man. So, just on the eve of imposing high taxes on postal and tele-communication services, the imposition of extra taxes on freight will also have a bad effect on industries and the economy of the country.

[Shri Sarmar Mukherjee]

Despite the availability of coal in the country the Railway Ministry resorted to more and more dieselisation and is becoming a party to exporting crores of rupees to foreign countries towards the cost of diesel oil. When all the advanced countries also have been imposing severe restrictions on the consumption of oil here we find that the Railway Ministry is determined to keep its dependence on foreign countries. During 1974-75 alone, nearly 12,500 kilo-litres of additional diesel oil was consumed by the Railways amounting to a total consumption of over 7,00,000 kilo litres of oil. At the same time, consumption of coal is being reduced gradually, though the coal availability is plenty in the country. This policy of the Railways is affecting the demand for coal and is boosting the demand for imported oil and, yet, the Railway Ministry claims that it has made substantial advance in the matter of self-reliance. The Minister's claim that the Railways have assured sufficient load to sustain the output of wagon building industry is also not tenable. If sufficient load is being assured, then why is the wagon building industry resorting to large scale lay off of workers in Berhal and other parts of the country, affecting several thousands of workers? There are large-scale lay-offs of workers in the wagon building factories, there are no orders. From your speech I find that you have placed orders for 15555, but that is far below the normal production of wagon building factories. The Railways have allowed a huge installed capacity for the wagon building industry but the utilisation is at times half the installed capacity. Because of less and less wagons being purchased by the Railway Ministry, this phenomenon is taking place and the earlier expectations of the demand for wagons are being scrapped now as seen from the Fifth Five Year Plan document. Instead of admitting the reality and making efforts to find a way out the Minister again prefers to

take refuge in complacency and self-glorification. The same is the case with the tall claims made about the formation of a new company the "Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited" which is supposed to take assignments of construction abroad while you are virtually giving up programmes of development of new railway lines within the country. A decade ago your slogan was "produce or perish" and now you have given a new slogan "Export or perish". This only underlines the stagnation of the Railway economy in this country.

In your anxiety to boost production and increase the work-load you are, neglecting the safety of the Railway operations. According to your own admission during the last 15 years the total casualties were 53,308 and 36,813 have sustained injuries in accidents. It looks like a war launched by the Railways against the people. By giving mere additional compensation the seriousness of the accidents cannot be minimised. Though the bureaucracy invariably tries to blame the Railway workers the real fault lies with the Railway Board, which is being covered up in the official reports.

I will now come to the question of labour relations. The Minister placed before us a picture of increased freight tonnage and passenger increase and claimed that through this increased tonnage, the income of the Railways has increased because the production has increased, but that the main contribution to the improvement is the declaration of emergency and the two slogans being applied in the case of Railways, namely more production and more discipline. But it is creating a serious situation in regard to industrial relations. The old attitude of the Railway administration in regard to the employees is still lingering, it has not changed. Nearly 1,000 permanent workers and 7,000 temporary and casual workers are still out of job. The other day Mr. Qureshi gave the

figures. He said that they had an open mind. Repeatedly, assurances have been given on the floor of this House that, if there is no case of violence or sabotage against anybody, it will be favourably considered and those people will be taken back. But, even though we have given several instances, they have not been taken back. I have, with me, a copy of the Memorandum submitted by the All India Railway Employees' Federation on 22-6-1975 to the Convention Committee where they have given names of victimised persons who are still awaiting Government's consideration. In Dhanbad Division, 41 names have been given against whom there are no charges of sabotage or violence but they have not been taken back till now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI)
They must be very undesirable.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE According to the Railway Bureaucrats, they are undesirable.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI According to us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE According to Railway Bureaucrats, they are undesirable. Then you should not give any assurance on the floor of the House. After giving an assurance that all will be taken back except those against whom there are

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI They instigated the strike.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I shall give examples how the bureaucracy is treating the employees. The Railway Board issued one circular letter No. F(LR)/1175STI-400 dated 12-1-1976. The Railway Board's letter No. E(LR)/75NFI/1 dated 29-5-1975 referred to therein was not circulated. I was regarding casual labourers.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI Only the Leader of the Opposition is

there. Otherwise, the whole bench is empty.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. You are there. I am here. I want to represent the cases of workers on whom great injustice has been done. Please listen to this.

The Railway Board issued one circular letter, as I have mentioned a little while ago. Their letter No. E(LR)/75NFI/1 dated 29-5-1975, referred to therein, was not circulated. What is in that circular? Under this letter, the minutes of the PNM meeting held between the Railway Board and the All India Railwaymen's Federation were appended. This is from the minutes of the PNM meeting.

In the case of temporary employees if their services have been terminated under rule 149 RI for mere participation in strike their cases would be reviewed for being taken back to service on receipt of individual representation.

This was the circular issued by the Railway Board on 29-5-1975 just before Emergency.

The cases of other temporary employees who have been taken back as fresh entrants also will be similarly reviewed for reinstatement.

But this circular was not circulated. This is the admission of the Divisional Office of the South Eastern Railway. They have admitted that this has not been circulated. Temporary workers have been thrown out of job and in January last Shri Qureshi himself made a statement that they would not be taken back because they had voluntarily given up the job. What attitude is expressed by this? Nearly seven thousand temporary workers have been thrown out of job since the strike in 1974 and they have not been taken back.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Now, I am citing another example where when these workers were served with termination notices, some workers went to the court and the court passed orders. I am quoting from a secret circular issued by the South Eastern Railway after the orders of the court.

"The above-mentioned cases came up for consideration in the court of hon Justice A K Mukherjee on 26th and 27th September 1974. The Railway Advocate has since advised that the judgement has been delivered on 7-10 1974.

The court has quashed the order of termination in respect of the above cases on the ground that payment of amount in lieu of statutory notice was not made simultaneously with the notice of termination. The effect of High Court's judgement according to legal opinion is as under:

(a) Fresh notice of termination in cancellation of earlier one according to Rule 149 RI should be issued."

According to rules the old termination orders were not proper. Further it is mentioned

"and the amount of pay and allowances in lieu of the period of notice should be given to employees simultaneously.

(b) The above discharged employees will have to be paid their salary and allowances upto the date of fresh termination notice.

Kindly check up if there are any cases where such discharged employees have since been taken back or are proposed to be taken back.

If there are any other casual employees whose services are terminated under Rule 149-RI without payment of prescribed notice, amount, action should be taken immediately to issue fresh notice in cancellation of the previous one and to effect such

payment simultaneously so that the termination is not challenged on procedural grounds."

The court gave judgement in favour of the casual labourers. Instead of taking them back, the Railway Administration issued second termination orders with payment of the back days till the issue of the second termination orders. What does it show? It shows that the Railway Administration vindictively have taken the decision not to take back those casual labourers. This is because of the anti-working class and anti-people attitude of the bureaucracy. This would not help you to improve industrial and labour relations in the Railways. The court gave these workers protection but you did not take them back. Because of the order of the court the casual labourers got some money otherwise they were completely thrown out of jobs without payment of even a single pice.

This in totality shows the attitude of the Government towards the down-trodden section of the people but if we hear their speeches or read their speeches so much sympathy is expressed in their speeches and their writings to indicate that they are all for the poorer section of the people.

Now here is a memorandum sent by 4 000 contract labourers male and female workers who worked in the construction of double railway line constructed from Vijayawada to Kazi pet and Kazipet to Ballarshah.

"We the peasant workers belong to the districts of Andhra Pradesh. We are very poor village people."

4 000 people have sent their memorandum because they have been completely thrown out of their jobs. They are working for 1-10 years.

"Railway authorities used to pay us a minimum wage ranging from Rs 1.25 to Rs 2.50 only leading a horrible life with a meagre amount. We had completed the construction.

Railway authorities disobeyed the minimum wage laws and terminated us 4000 from the works

Though new constructions are started they have not been taken back

Regarding the heavy work load Mr Qureshi in his speech last time said that to day the workshops are very busy and active in the sense that a large number of wagons are being sent out now from the workshops to be utilised in the open tracks and that the efficiency has gone up by 33 per cent. That means the work load has increased by 33 per cent but the wages and salaries have not increased and a large number are now threatened with retrenchment because they are afraid that some day they will be declined surplus because with less number of workers you are extracting more production and in a capitalist system it is the fate that when production increases and new technology is introduced the hand labour is replaced by machine and thousands and thousands are thrown out of jobs. That is why despite our supporting his improvement in technology we have to oppose the introduction of modern technology because it leads thousands and thousands to unemployment throwing them out of job.

SHRI S A KADER (Bombay Central-South) Can you strike a *via media*?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Socialist system. You see China and other socialist countries. There is introduction of automation in socialist countries but job is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nobody will be unemployed because it is enshrined in the fundamental rights. Everybody is entitled to have a job.

SHRI S A KADER They are short to man-power.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE There is no shortage of man-power in socialist countries. Automation results

benefits of labour and arduous labour is given relief.

SHRI S A KADER I just asked hon. Member whether he could strike a *via media* between technological advancement and unemployment. What is his solution for that? We are not interested in the position of the Communist countries.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I visited North Korea. They showed me one steel factory and they said that they were going to introduce automation. At that time we were opposing the introduction of automation in Durgapur here because it means throwing thousands of employees out of job. In socialist countries introduction of automation means relief to arduous labour, and production increase. So the price is reduced, cost of living declines and the standard of living increases. But, here because of the capitalist system, the primary motive of production is profit and this government is defending profiteers, employers and capitalists.

MR SPEAKER Even in the Durgapur Steel works the primary motive is profit?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE That is the case everywhere in the capitalist frame work. You can see the speeches. Everywhere even a public sector undertaking is talking of earning profits.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) It is the CPI(M) which is responsible for ruining Durgapur.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE There is no unemployment in China, no unemployment in Soviet Russia. China has the largest population. My friend Mr Kader is raising this question. He visited China. I have heard from him personally. He had been to China in 1936. He tried to see a beggar in the street but unfortunately he could not see even a single beggar.

SHRI S A KADER It has no relevance to what I have asked.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Our country is full of beggars and the hon. Member's State has now taken steps to drive away all the beggars from Bombay city because they are an eyesore to foreigners coming to Bombay

That does not mean that beggar problem has been solved

MR SPEAKER Let us come back to Railways

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I am coming to that

Up till now there are 25 Railway Trade Union employees in detention under MISA

I have made representations to the Railway Minister several times about the repression in Chittaranjan

MR SPEAKER You should conclude You have exhausted your time You have already taken 32 minutes whereas time allowed is 30 minutes

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I want five minutes more

MR SPEAKER Do take others' time in this way

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE The main purpose to keep them in detention under MISA is to smash the trade union A Memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the All India Loco Running Staff Association They have made certain serious allegations against the Railway Ministry In 1973 there was a Loco strike There was some agreement which was arrived at in 1973 and according to that agreement a Grievance Committee was formed Government gave certain assurances Their complaint is that those assurances have not been kept It was decided that there should be no direct recruitment

I am reading from the Memorandum

"For example it was decided that there should be no direct recruitment in the Loco Running Cadre and

no selection of Fireman "A". This was violated in Northern and North Eastern Railways and there had been spontaneous protest against the same."

"We were assured more than once that a channel of negotiation and communication would be provided to us In August, 1975, when the LRSGC was wound up, Shri Qureshi, Chairman of the Committee had announced setting up a machinery to deal with our problem It has remained on paper and we have not been given any opportunity to present our problems and seek settlement through discussion "

It was announced in the meeting, that 12 des Mail, Express and Passenger trains 10 hours duty would be implemented in goods train also In S E Rly it was announced that 10 hours duty will be implemented in one section of each division This was again unilaterally withdrawn and the Loco Running Staff were forced to work for more than 14 hours at a stretch and sometimes even upto 60/70 hours as in Dinapore Division of Eastern Railway Staff who asked for relief even after 23 hours of duty (Shri Pannalal Fireman C Eastern Railway Dinapore) are being removed from service "

This is how improvement in industrial labour relations is being effected I am citing certain examples

There have been innumerable cases where the provisions of GR and SR are being violated One such is running trains without Brake-Van/Guard and/or sufficient brake power This has already caused many accidents and loss of many precious lives There is provision of "Learning Road" without which trains should not run But the staff are being forced to work without "Learning Road" Any one refusing to do so is being punished (Shri D D Mishra, Driver, Dongaposh) etc"

In the name of economy measures, punishments are being imposed for consumption of extra coal.

"As such there was a procedure of fixing up rations. All excess consumptions were to be explained. But now there is no rhyme or reason in the punishments. About 11,000 rupees have been recovered from the PF dues of Shri Prabhan Ram, Driver, Dinapur, E. Rly and he was retired with Rs. 154/- as his PF deposits."

Another staff Shri Hari Routh has been fined Rs. 11,000 and a sum of Rs. 450 is being deducted from his salary every month. There are many such cases in NF Railway as a result of which many workers are facing starvation. But what pains me is that while such economy measures have been adopted even by giving advertisements and writeups in the newspapers there is a perpetual drainage of the national exchequer by way of grant of special duty and officiating charges. The situation in almost all loco sheds will show some unnecessary expenditure on this account which will amount to several lakhs of rupees every month. This unnecessary expenditure should be reduced to save the economy of the Railway. Concrete instances of Anara (S E. Rly) and Burdwan (E Rly) were furnished by me to Shri Qureshi and these have not been given attention to. All these things show that the health of the economy of the Railways is not good as well as the industrial relations of which so much has been told to us. Here, because of emergency the employees and workers are deprived of their right to protest. All these things give a wrong impression of the overall situation. My point is that discontent is growing. Unless you give attention to the grievances of railwaymen and the employees who have to discharge heavy duties, but simply in the name of emergency enforce discipline on these people, it will burst one day. Although it may not burst now because of emergency, some day it is bound to burst. Side by side in the name of scheme for loyal employees huge amount of money is

being spent. I have no time. I can show to you how in the name of breaking trade unions and to disrupt the workmen huge sums are being spent. These realities should be taken into consideration and with new approach the problems to be solved. Then only relations of the management and the railway workers would improve. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to welcome the Budget Estimates presented by hon. Minister for Railways for the year 1976-77.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please continue after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1976-77 GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Sir, I welcome the Budget presented to this House by the hon. Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi for the year 1976-77.

There are various reasons for this. This is, for the first time, that the budget has been presented with a surplus in the last so many years. This is in sharp contrast to the position that was prevailing earlier and hence, we agree with Shri Tripathi that the Railways are emerging out of the tunnel of deficits.

In the year 1974-75, the Railway Budget ended with a deficit of Rs. 113.82 crores, in the previous year, that is, 1973-74, the deficit was Rs. 115.51 crores. So, this year the

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar]

Railway Minister has done this commendable job of providing a surplus budget with minimum increase in freights and that too in what are called inessential commodities and that too beyond 500 kms. The budget thus provides new avenues for the railways to progress and this is also the reason why the Opposition could not find much to attack in the budget.

Sir, the railway budget to my mind is an indicator to overall progress of the country so far as communication network of the country is concerned. As such, a proper appreciation of the railway budget cannot be made unless we take the whole country in view. It is in this sphere that the railway budget is rather not upto the mark and we are a little bit disappointed because whereas in the previous budgets there used to be always reference to the sanction and construction of new lines, the present budget simply gives a distant hope that the Railway Minister will approach the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister for more funds.

Sir, we have been celebrating the dynamic decade and in the dynamic decade on the basis of the publication in the Indian Railways by the Railway Board. I find that 1902 kms of route kilometrage was added to the Indian railway system during the last 10 years. It comes to an average construction of 190 kms per year. If we take the overall picture over a longer period then we find that 6,800 kms. had been added in 24 years since 1951 which comes to an average of 283 kms counts of the Railway Board for the year 1974-75 suggests that during this year only 56 kms. of route kilometrage has been added to the railway system of the country. This is where we would like to be re-assured by the Railway Minister when he replies to the debate. The country is far flung. It is not only the metropolitan cities that are to be looked after. We could welcome any betterment of the system in the metropolitan cities but let us compare the

allocations. Rs. 200 crores have been sanctioned for underground railways in addition to Rs. 60 crores sanctioned for the betterment of the railway complexes in these cities. As compared to this it is disappointing to note that the total plan outlay this year for the new lines was Rs. 17.50 crores out of which Rs. 13.55 crores for project oriented lines and Rs. 3.95 crores for fourteen developmental lines. Therefore, I want to bring this point to the notice of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance that in the dynamic decade we have not done much whereas we want to do better. We want to have additional investment in new lines to create the infra structure to fulfill the new hopes of the people.

In this connection I would like to invite the attention of hon. Deputy Minister for Railways to a very interesting report compiled by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament on new lines which has come to the conclusion—it is 171st report—that the spreading of the railway network has not been uniform during the past 25 years and it is important that this should be rectified now and the areas, regions and States of the country which have so far been neglected should be given their due.

In this connection, I would refer to the speech made by Shri L. N. Mishra while presenting the Budget for 1973-74 in which he said:

"The calculus of gains and losses would be sent aside and priority for the construction of new lines would be fixed according to the requirements of the regions concerned".

I would like to know whether the policy in regard to a new approach which was enunciated by Shri Mishra has gone with him or it still continues to dominate the thinking of the Railway Ministry. If it does continue to dominate the thinking of the Railway Ministry, it must figure in its projections for the year 1976-77 and as such, we must see new railway lines, at least one or two, in the Budget. I am

sure that this lacuna which has been haunting us in the last two decades will be rectified by the hon. Railway Minister in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and, if need be, with the Prime Minister also. The country requires a railway network in the far-flung areas also, especially in those areas where there is a commitment on behalf of the Government in the Parliament to the people.

I wish to refer to one commitment made by Shri L. N. Mishra on 13th August, 1974 when he assured this House that a token amount of Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs would be provided for an important railway line from Nangal to Talwara in Himachal Pradesh. A condition was imposed upon the State Government, though it was not in a position to do much, that it must contribute the cost of the land. The Chief Minister was pleased to give this undertaking before the line was inaugurated. Shri Mishra repeated this assurance in this very House on 9 September 1974 when replying to the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. On the strength of these two statements and the assurance of the State Government, he went and inaugurated that line on 22nd December, 1974. The survey was not then complete. I may here point out that the Public Accounts Committee has noticed some cases where the urgency certificates were given and the railway lines were constructed before even the final location survey was completed. Why? Because urgent considerations were there, because matching offers were there, because State Governments concerned wanted these lines to be constructed. So in certain cases you can waive the condition of completion of final location survey and then start construction. I think this was also a case in which this could have been done. Anyhow, now that the final location survey has been completed, I request the Railway Minister to include this in the Budget.

If there is no money, I can suggest wherefrom it can be found. There are

various Funds with the Railways. There is a Railway Safety Fund. What is it used for? If a new line is constructed, it relieves congestion in that area. Therefore, some money can be found from those areas. Similarly a total amount of Rs. 200 in the Fifth Plan for all the metropolitan projects is not likely to be spent. In order to have a balanced development of the entire country, is it not essential that some of the money that may be saved on this should be utilised on lines in backward areas? We do not want these to be shelved or slowed down, but if the amount is unlikely to be spent in the whole period of five years, that money can be utilised for giving at least some start to lines in other areas.

I am very sure that the hon. Minister always takes this into consideration that when a railway line is inaugurated, it is either by a Central Cabinet Minister or the State Chief Minister. So invariably the prestige of the Central Government, the prestige of the State Government, the commitment made to Parliament, all these things are involved and there cannot be any going back on this. On top of this, such a responsible body as the Public Accounts Committee has suggested that those lines which have been inaugurated during the last five years should not be given up on any score and should be taken up as and when the funds are available and they should be given priority, and they should not be given up—that is the most important thing. The State Government is meeting the cost of land. Today the cost of land for a certain section, Nangal Dam—Asole section, is Rs. 52 lakhs. If this is taken up after five years, the cost may be much more and may be beyond the capacity of the State Government to bear. That is why we have the spectacle of the West Bengal Government backing out of its commitment to meet half the cost. As years go by this is what will happen and projects are not taken up. Projects which are inaugurated, pro-

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

jects which are started, projects on which a commitment is made here in this House and there in the field, should not be ignored, otherwise, some sort of disappointment will prevail in the whole country that a certain section of railway planning is being devoted only to certain important towns where pressure groups operate or where urban population is concentrated. This will ultimately result in shifting of the population from the rural areas to metropolitan towns and other towns because you will be spreading the network only there and not in rural areas,

There are other important points also. I am not pleading only for one line. I am pleading for all the hilly and backward areas of the country. At the instance of the North Eastern Council, some surveys were ordered by Shri Mishra in all the States like Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Every State in the country, far-flung State, small State, minor State, if it has a legislature, a High Court and a Governor, has it not the right to be connected to the national railway network? If it has, H.P. and other States where you have started certain works hope that justice would be done to them by the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission.

I want to refer to a few more things. The hon. Member from the Opposition was hammering the point that some persons have not been taken back after the railway strike. The hon. Minister of Railways was pleased to interrupt him and say that if there were certain charges of violence against them and cases were pending in the courts, nothing could be done. Even the hon. Member agreed to that, out of a large number of employees a small fraction remain. I plead with the hon. Minister that the case of the remaining persons who had not been reinstat-

ed should also be gone into in great detail. It may happen that some senior officer wants to wreak vengeance under this pretext. I should also say that elements which are not helpful to the working of the railways should be guarded against. We have to adopt a human approach, a compassionate approach and nothing mechanical would do. If some charges are levelled against some individuals, they must be gone into and the hon. Railway Minister himself should be pleased to spare some time or the Minister in his Ministry should be able to spare some time to see those cases and not leave them for decision finally by the officers. If some cases are brought to their notice, they should spare some time to look into them.

I do not agree with Mr. Mukerjee that industrial relations have deteriorated during the period of Emergency. We witness the fact that the Railways have shown the maximum efficiency during the period of Emergency. I may refer to one incident. On the day of the promulgation of the Emergency I was on my way to Nepal and my train arrived at Raxaul nine hours late from Samastipur. When I returned from Nepal after seven or eight days, I found the same train running on time. I realise that there are still many things to be done. But by far compared to the other departments, the railways have shown the maximum and the most beautiful response to the call of the Emergency and the Prime Minister's twenty-point economic programme. During recent checks conducted by the Department of Personnel and home affairs, it was found that timely attendance in most of the offices of the railways was as high as 95 per cent, other offices of the Government of India came after the railways. I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister on this achievement and I am hoping that he will not stop here but will see that all areas of darkness are illuminated, that all cases of bribery are dealt with severely. Shri L. N. Mishra

used to say that the railways were the lifeline of the country, persons who sabotage that line should be dealt with severely. There may be one or two cases which may be pending but on the whole the industrial relations have improved. What has happened after the Emergency? Persons who tried to paralyse the Indian railways and the Central Government, to paralyse the working of Indian Parliament and did not want to allow Members of Parliament to attend the sessions of Parliament, were defeated in their efforts severely. I congratulate Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi for toning up the railway administration and for bringing them out of the tunnel.

There are a few things to be done. For Himachal Pradesh I support a small link from Kalka to Pramanu, an extension of one or two km; Jagadhri-Banta line which will ultimately feed the industrial complex of paonta. I also support the case of Mr. Buta Singh's State, a new survey which is being made for Punjab, Chandigarh-Rajpura as a link up. It is vital for the growth of Punjab. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir are not economically separate States, they are economically interdependent States. I suggest that all these cases must be taken up and the commitment made to Parliament must be honoured. The Kangra valley railway, the alternate alignment must be completed early. As regards Nangal-AMB-Talwara railway line, there is not only a commitment to Parliament but to the country as a whole. Giani Zail Singh and Dr. Parmar have also supported this line. Not only this The Congress President Shri Boruah wrote a letter to the Railway Minister Shrimati Purabi Mukherjee who is the General secretary, A.I.C.C. and who was present on first day in that district in connection with the inauguration of the State Congress Camp also supported it. Fifty members of Parliament from all over the country have supported the case of Nangal Talwara line. Then we must decide that even if the Railway Ministry is facing pau-

city of funds, we have to take up the railway lines that have been inaugurated by the Prime Minister or the ex-Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Misra and see that they are completed. With these words I support the Railway Budget. I would also request Shri Tripathi to see to it that justice is done not only to the existing and approved projects but also those which are likely to come up and which have already been inaugurated because there is a very strong recommendation from the Public Accounts Committee in this regard and there is also a commitment made to this House for completing these projects. It is also the desire of the Chief Ministers of North-Western States, that is, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab that the new lines like Nangal-Talwara railway line that have already been inaugurated should be completed first. I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, once again for having toned up the railways during the period of Emergency and I hope he will show better improvement in the years to come. The progress made during the dynamic decade has been quite satisfactory but we hope that the present decade will be more dynamic than the previous one. With these words, I support the Railway Budget.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is certainly nobody who will not welcome the absence of raise in rail fares in the budget this year, and to put it succinctly, last year, it was expected to be an election year and therefore there was no increase in the passenger fare. I think the passengers in this country should be very grateful that Parliament had decided to put off the increase in the passenger fares by another year. Sir, at the same time, I do not understand the complacency or the smugness of the Minister and Mr. Parashar, because while on the face of it, it might be a surplus budget, what does the speech of the Minister show? It shows that the financial position continues to be pretty gloomy

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

and this brings me to the point that, in spite of the various other efforts that have been claimed to be made since the Emergency, the Railways are still going to be in the red. In spite of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee of 1971 and though the Task Force has reported to the Government what is being done about reviewing and reorganising the railway finances, we are still in the tunnel. May be the Minister sees the light through the tunnel. But certainly by going through his speech, there is very little that one can discover as to what reorganisation has been done about the finances of the railways, what is proposed to be done, what is the perspective that we have before us. Because we have seen, time and again, reports have been placed before Parliament and the reports of Parliamentary Committees such as the Railway Convention Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, are just so much of waste paper as far as the moribund Railway Board is concerned because, as I said last year itself, something more drastic has to be done for changing the old face of the railways and bring about a new look. Just new Ministers are not enough.

Till 1965-66 we have had surplus budgets and we are now steadily going down. Now we have got this so-called surplus budget. But what is the net financial position? It is the same and at the same time we are told about shortage of funds and therefore the new lines that are necessary for the development of our rail network, the new lines that are necessary for the development of our national economy, have to be cut down till there are mini-lines and we are having a sort of mini-railway system developing in this country.

For instance, one of the things that is holding up the development in the Southern Railway—that is leading to lose in earnings—is that you have got a tremendous delay in transshipment from metre-gauge to broad-gauge.

When we ask what has happened to this, they say “Oh, we will have to go to finance, we will have to go to the Planning Commission”. But they do not go there themselves, they send their people in the Railway Board. God alone knows what they do and get there, because we in the South continue to remain jogging along in the metre-gauge and having these bottlenecks with the result that road transport is gradually pinching from the railways whatever is possible in terms of foreign.

Therefore, what I want to say and what the PAC has said is that the Railway Board, which is supposed to consist of experts, had not till now been able to put the financial management of the railways on a scientific basis nor is there any scientific and rational procedure which they follow. The PAC has particularly drawn attention to the fact that the railways have been in a great hurry to introduce various prestigious trains like the Rajdhani and they have not yet come forward with a long-range perspective plan, that a tremendous amount of ad hocism is continuing, etc.

The budget, in spite of a few silver linings, continues to reflect the same ad hocism.

What has been done about the suburban railways? You are losing heavily on season tickets. We are not saying “Raise the fares”. The Railway Board is never tired of telling us in how many countries the government is reimbursing the railways for the social burdens they bear. I want to ask, why is it that the Central and State Governments cannot provide quarters to the employees near their places of work or reimburse the railways for the losses on account of these social burdens? Why is it that big monopolistic concerns and multinational corporations such as the Lockheed cannot provide quarters to their employees near their places of work or reimburse the railways for the tremendous loss incurred year after year?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Lockheed to reimburse the railways?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am saying that companies like that whose employees have to travel by suburban railways on season tickets should make good the loss the railways are incurring on those season tickets.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Do you want the railways to take money from Lockheeds?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am not at all saying you as an individual should take money from Lockheeds. I have explained my suggestion and if that is accepted, in that case, the railway's losses could be brought down by about Rs. 40 crores. There are companies like Sharp Dohme, Sandoz and other companies whose employees travel for work by suburban trains. So also Central Government and State Government employees. I suggest that such companies and the Central and State Governments should reimburse the railways for this loss. In their 195th report the PAC has said:

"A long range perspective plan should be drawn up in place of what appears to be an ad hoc approach as at present. Clear-cut priorities for future investment both in respect of passenger and goods movement should also be laid down. The committee trust that our railways, realising that Rajdhani and similar trains, while by no means unwelcome, cater to a limited and privileged section of the travelling public, will leave no stone unturned till a truly people-oriented service is made available to all."

In this year's budget papers, there is very little picture of any people-oriented service coming into being!

The hon. Minister said that the 20-point programme is being vigorously implemented in the railways. I do not know where that vigour is being directed, because one of the points in

that programme is that workers should be taken into participation in management. The railway authorities will again and again tell us, "Yes; we have our usual railway unions whom we recognise and love. We have periodical consultations with them." One of the examples once given to me in regard to workers' participation in management is, the workers are associated with the organising of boy scouts! Even in the International Women's Decade, they have forgotten girl guides! These are the footling little things we are told. Where was the participation, for instance in bringing down the rate of accidents; where is it in bringing down ticketless travel? Have you done any job analysis; have you taken the workers into confidence in working out as to where and how economy measures are possible? To-day, bonded labour is there in the Railways; because in many places, the railway officers use the employees as their cooks, malis, butlers or valets. Ask the railway employees. They will tell you. Have you done anything to remove it? But the economy measure means removing one worker here and one worker there, while the top continues as it is. Retirement is being used as a stick to get rid of unwanted people in the Railways, people who have the courage to speak up against the fossilized bureaucracy who cannot brook any criticism. And, therefore, you find this. In one place for instance, a worker was retired compulsorily on the charge of absenteeism; and he has been absent for only 3 days in that year. I can give you any number of examples; but I think you would not give me the time to give all the examples. So I have to do it with the Minister privately.

Such ridiculous things are happening. Uniforms are issued to railway employees. Obviously, when you make uniforms by the rule of thumb, they are all different thumbs: they are bigger, smaller, longer or shorter. And now suddenly, a notice is put

(Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan)

Under the orders of the Chief Personnel Officer of the Southern Railway, that no railway employee has the right to get his uniform altered. Penal action will be taken if he does so. What do the workers say? 'These uniforms don't fit us so we alter them. Or give us cloth and we will pay for tailoring it.' But the reply is 'No, penal action will be taken.' Imagine, Sir, if you give a uniform to Mr. Qureshi, which will fit Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi, what will happen? This is what is happening. (Interruptions) I was trying to make the point a little more vivid for you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was wondering where the dividing line is between the mist and the counterfeit.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Exactly. You have put it rightly, Sir.

What about this vital point of workers' participation in management? On issues like this, why can't you take the workers into confidence and find out where you can do your economies and find out how the ticketless travellers can be checked? Now we have been given sky-rocketing figures about the amount that is collected from ticketless travellers. How much of this is due to the resumption of trains that had been stopped? How much of it is basic and what is the percentage of improvement in checking ticketless travel? These are the figures which we would like to have because the Railway Board is tremendously clever at juggling figures. I am very very diffident about taking the figures which they have given.

For instance, when I was looking at the figure on the review of accidents on Government railways, I found that in 1972-73, we were given the figure relating to the failure of engines as 2309. So we felt that it was not bad. It had not gone up very much. But in 1973-74 we were promptly given

revised figure, viz. 3896. And now the figure is quite high for 1974-75. From 3896 in 1972-73, it has gone up, in 1974-75, to 6757. What the revised figure next year will be, I do not know. I am not a prophet or a numerologist. But this kind of giving figures in such a shabby way is not good.

They say complacently that efficiency is increasing, operational efficiency is on the increase and that they are terribly dynamic. I think we have to be more serious about it. We know that in the Railway Board, we have got people who have been there for years, allegedly experts, but I think that they are experts more at bamboozling Parliament and the people in this country, and bamboozling mostly the Minister and his two colleagues. Time and again I have been to the Minister and the colleagues for instance to give them examples of how they should take very urgent action on certain issues. In the Integral Coach Factory at Madras, imported bearings—30 of them—which were meant for bogies to be exported to the Taiwan Railway, were missing. I am quoting from a report sent to the Chairman of the Railway Board. They were missing. So they immediately sent people to Calcutta to buy the bearings. When they bought the bearings in Calcutta, they found that the numbers on the bearings were identical with those of the bearings that were imported by the ICF. So I bring it to the notice of the Ministry on the 6th September. I got a reply from him on the 22nd November 1975 in the emergency period. Mind you, when everybody is terribly dynamic and very very quick and so on. 'What happens?' I am told that the police is seized of the matter and some workers have been arrested and 'we are awaiting the results.' But what was the management doing when under their very nose these imported ball bearings disappeared? Is it official to be brought to book just because the police has poked its nose into it? From the debate on Tamil Nadu, you know what the police in Tamil Nadu is.

Need I say anything more? What were your security officers doing? Don't you think it fit to take any action against those security officers? Are the officers in the Railway Board, in the railway administration, absolutely sacred and above all action, whereas, if it was an ordinary worker, he would have been thrown out on the streets without a chance to speak for himself or to fight for himself?

In the ICF it is the AITUC Union which is the majority union. Therefore, they say that there is no recognised union and they try to break down the union. Therefore, today instead of having shop councils, list after list is being asked for, periodically. In spite of the fact that there is majority union, there is no shop council, because the railway administration want to pick and choose whom they want. And they are picking and choosing exactly those people who have already been proved as being enemies of the emergency and enemies of the 20-point programme.

Time and again we bring it to the notice of the Minister, and time and again the Minister says "Oh! this is very serious; I will look into it, Mrs. Krishnan" and then I get one of those letters. Some flunkey writes the letter the Minister signs it and it comes to me.

This is what is happening about victimisation also Ministers give assurances on the floor of the House that those against whom there are no court cases, those who have not been convicted by court will be taken back. Yet, there is the case of one of the members of the Action Committee, the only member who belongs to the AITUC Union who, according to the Minister, was to be reinstated—in fact, the Minister gave me the assurance himself—and yet his petition has been rejected. Is this the manner in which you deal with us, in this very churlish manner that you say one thing and the

Railway Board does another thing? Even the right-hand man of Shri George Fernandez, who was arrested under the MISA, was taken back to duty as soon as the strike was called off, but here is another man who has not been reinstated. Why this differentiation, even though all court cases have alleged to have been withdrawn?

May I tell the Minister that my court case continues? Every month I have to run up to Tis Hazari, and I am very seriously thinking of writing another love letter to Panditji, Shri Qureshi and Shri Buta Singh to say "between the three of you, could you at least pay me my taxi fare to Tis Hazari and back? I do not mind going to Tis Hazari, but at least reimburse me." Really, joking apart, this is a very serious matter. We are told that except against those against whom serious charges are there, all the rest will be reinstated, but it has not been done.

On the other hand, there is the case of a member of a Shakha of the RSS, a banned organisation, who was taken back into service. I am not mentioning his name, because I stand for all employees. If we have a proper system of workers' management, a proper system of recognition within the railways, then we and the railways will be able to guarantee the discipline and the loyalty of the railway workers. But if a member associated with a Shakha of the RSS is taken back and promoted, but not another worker who was associated with another trade union, is not that differentiation? Why is it that this kind of double standards are adopted in the railways? Why is it that the Railway Board is in a position to flout every assurance that the Minister gives to us? Last year I pointed out to you many instances. I do not have the time to repeat all those points.

Then, take the manner in which Parliament is treated. There is a Contract Labour Abolition Committee,

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

a statutory committee, set up by a resolution of Parliament. That Committee, goes to Lucknow and visits the goods shed. A Senior Deputy Mechanical Engineer there prevents them from working and threatens to assault a member of the Committee. I complained to the Minister. What happened? Not even a one-line acknowledgement. Is this a serious matter or not?

You talk about the emergency. What is there in the 20-point programme? It is meant for removing the inequalities and economic imbalances that exist today. And one of the things that we have been demanding from the beginning is doing away with the contract system. Parliament in its wisdom thought of setting up this committee and passed a resolution for that purpose. And a footling little DME has the cheek to assault a member of that Committee! Is he not showing thereby contempt for Parliament itself? And he continues in service. Not only does he continue, but to the workers who stand up to him, he says: "off with you, the emergency is there, you are retired." And it is significant that among those to whom he has given these retirement notices there is a sufficient number of Muslims also. It is very significant that people who are responsible today for promoting Sakhas of the RSS are also responsible for taking action under the emergency against those who belong to a minority community. Is it justice, I ask you? Is this the kind of thing that should be allowed to continue? How can the railways ever improve, how can you get the real co-operation of the workers?

I am glad that the Minister has thanked the railway workers for their co-operation, but that co-operation has been *in spite* of the administration, *in spite* of all these pinpricks, all these attacks, and not because they are being given a fair deal. By no means. All the heart-burnings that led to the strike of 1974 are still there.

Where are your railway workers being given accommodation? In Bokaro, in Bhilai, where there is no private building, where they have to pay fantastic amounts as rent, wherever there are small places, are the railways not going to give quarters to their employees? Is this not a thing that is necessary for the development of your economy, for the more efficient working of the railways? The Minister has not told us anything about this in his speech.

His speech is beautiful, in very nice English, perfect language, very picturesque, it can even put one to sleep because it is a sort of lullaby, but at the same time, the reality is not there, and it is the reality that we have to face if we want to progress in this country. The railways need a complete overhaul. To begin with, these Railway Board people, the so-called experts, are now trying to become more and more experts, and are waiting for these consultancy Projects abroad. What a lovely opportunity for them! I think they must be all planning to go abroad as soon as the Budget is over. I am not talking about the Ministers. The whole point is that the Ministers are helpless. This is what we have been saying again and again: reorganise the Railway Board which is misleading Parliament, misleading the Ministers and leading the whole people of our country up the garden path.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Vandiwash): You have been saying this for decades. What has happened?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: When I say it again and again, something sometimes impinges. Once or twice, something has happened. So, we hope that we have struggled for it. But I would plead that unless and until you take the workers into confidence, unless you have really a serious system of workers' participation in the management, which is there in all other public sector concerns, including all the registered unions in the

industry, unless you do that, you are not going to get any change in the railways, because all the workers have got a right through their representatives to convey what they think is wrong and to convey their ideas for setting them right.

Without a proper scientific job analysis you cannot achieve lasting results and such a scientific job analysis cannot take place unless and until you see that the co-operation of the workers is gathered *in toto*.

Lastly, on the question of new lines, Mr. Parashar, as usual, wants all to go to the hill station every summer. So, he wants that hill stations should be brought into the general stream of railway lines. I have no quarrel with that. But, I think, it is time that we have before us a real perspective when, within the shortest possible time, New lines will be opened up, old lines may be overhauled, metre-gauge will be converted into broad-gauge. The largest sufferer in all this has consistently been the Southern Railway, and in the Southern Railway today we find more and more that the various goods that have been moved are the goods that are being moved constantly by road.

For instance, recently, a new Tea Express has started from Mettupalayam to Cochin. This is a fast passenger train. This train originally was the train which used to serve the students and the workers who were going to the Government Press. This is also on that line. But what happened when it was turned into the Tea Express was that those small stops had been cut out. The students and the Government employees and others who used it every day, who had their season tickets, are unable to use it. But the Tea Express keeps going empty up and down. I think they have earned something like Rs. 3000. I do not know. I am not sure of the Railway Board's figures, because they always say that they have earned Rs. 3000.

But then they forget the other Rs. 500 or Rs. 2000 that they have earned somewhere else and then bring up to Rs. 5000 or whatever it is. The point is this. Ad hocism to which the Public Accounts Committee has drawn attention they suddenly started a new train here and a new train there—is not going to help. That is, the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have to be taken very seriously and have to be gone into with a sense of urgency and emergency. We are talking in a period of emergency. But the railways have to juggle up. They say that the stations are cleared; reservations are now more easily available. Passengers do appreciate that the railways have improved in their services. Nobody can deny that and the workers have also got a role in that. But is that enough? Is that part of your national economy. That is something that should have taken place a decade ago and the Railway Board needed an emergency to do it. Are they not ashamed of themselves? Could they not do it before the emergency? Only after the emergency that they able to do it. Why was it not going on previously? Could they not bring it before? It is not only in emergency that I speak, I am talking in terms of national progress, in terms of national economy. If our industry is to loog up, if our industrial progress is to be stepped up, it cannot be done unless and until the railway also change their whole outlook, change their method of functioning and put up before the Parliament in the shortest possible time a really comprehensive scheme reorganising their finances on the one side, reorganising themselves on the other side, and at the same time, giving us a perspective of what we can foresee for the railways in the coming years.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin my remarks by quoting the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, from his Budget Speech, on p. 13:

[Shri S. A. Kader]

"Declaration of the Emergency, followed by the clarion call of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme, has generated a new wave of enthusiasm and sense of discipline amongst the railwaymen in every sphere of their activity."

To a great extent, it is true. Also, if any Department of the Government has really taken Emergency seriously, I think, it is the Railways who has done it add who has given a better performance than any other Department of the Government of India. I call it a Department of the Government of India because Emergency has effected overhaul in all the Departments concerned. But, at the same time, we should not be led away to think as if everything has been achieved.

There are so many things that have yet to be done. If we have to examine the Railway Budget, we should examine it from a certain point of view. The Railways is an organisation which is a complete integrated national organisation and a life-line of the nation. You have to look at the Railways not from regional or provincial or from any other aspect but only from the national aspect as to how the Railways can serve the country as a whole in which all the regions are included. If you see the railways, they cross all the barriers of provinces and even the service or the personnel in the service is an integrated nation in itself. Therefore, don't look at the Railways from the point of view of regionalism.

Now, if we see the budget performance that has been given, the estimated income, since 1951-52, has risen from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 1800 crores. It is really the expansion not of the railway lines but of the fares and freights from time to time. The expansion of railway lines have been very few. But, at the same time, the

income has gone up. It is not because of the increased activity of the railway lines but because of the increased fares and freights that have taken place during all these years which have been off-set by the increased cost of running of the trains. What I feel is that economy is to be effected from every point of view. Emergency can be taken more advantage of if all economy measures are dealt with under a crash programme.

What are the losses to the Railways. There is the loss of Railways on the running of uneconomic lines. It is quite a big loss. Even today, with all the Emergency that exists, I do not know why the Ministry or the Ministers concerned do not take a definite and firm decision that all uneconomic lines will be stopped. Of course, those lines which can be tried should be tried. For example, the Darjeeling line. That line, I think, can never be made economically viable. The road is running side by side. There are so many lines like that. These can be conveniently done away with without effecting the amenities that are given to the public. The roads can be extended; more buses can be put by the Railways itself on the roads to see that all the facilities that are given to the travelling public are not withdrawn and that an alternative is provided to the public. Every year, there is a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores on this line alone.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Don't you think that some lines have got to be maintained because it is a public utility? You cannot run the railway lines only on a commercial basis.

SHRI S. A. KADER: I entirely agree. Where it is a public utility, where there is an economic feasibility and viability, those lines are to be maintained. If they come under this category, that must be looked into.

So, if a line is not economic, should be done away with.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I agree, provided it is not in a backward area.

SHRI S. A. KADER: I would like backward area to be developed, but while some say that if a railway line comes up, a backward area can be developed, the Railways say 'let the backward area be developed first so that a line can come up'.

पहले मुर्गी या पहले झंडा ! यह सबान
 हर वक्त रहता है ।

So, this is a question which should be tackled by the Minister by having a rational policy of developing a backward area, and then the Railways can play their part by allowing a railway line so that the backward area can develop from the point of view of transportation. This is a point to be decided by the Ministry and the concerned powers that be.

Now, another thing is pilferage. A lot of pilferage was going on but it has decreased because of emergency, and if emergency is removed, I don't know what will be the position.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not pilferage; it is a regular business

SHRI S. A. KADER: The next thing is destruction of property and destruction of goods. The compensation that is being claimed year in and year out by the interested parties—many a time in collusion with the officials concerned—forms a very big part of the drain on the exchequer of the Railways.

Then comes stores purchase. Now, we are purchasing stores to the tune of 500 crores. Of course, some of them are imported and some are big items, but there are many small items also, running into hundreds of crores. I remember a case where an officer came and said that so much was not necessary because the area to be covered was only this much, and he cut down the purchase by 50 per cent. After some time, he was simply trans-

ferred even before his due date of transfer. I raised this question before the Railway Board and they found that what I had said was correct, and that officer was brought back. I don't know what action has been taken against those who were responsible for his transfer, but at least the officer was brought back. I am mentioning this to show that if in stores purchase also tight security measures and proper care are taken, we can save quite a number of crores of rupees.

Then I come to the non-utilisation of the full installed capacity of production units. For example, we have got the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi, and the Chittaranjan and Perambur factories. What is their capacity and what is their utilisation? If you look at the report, as I am given to understand, in 1974-75 156 diesel locomotives and electric locomotives were produced and in 1975-76, 134 locomotives were produced while the total capacity is 280. Between the two units, they can produce 280 engines, both diesel and electric, but they produced only 134 last year and I don't know how many they are going to produce this year

15 hrs.

Similarly, in the Perambur Coach Factory, the total capacity of production is 750 while they are producing only 477. When the establishment remains the same, the overhead expenses increase and these increase the cost of production. These have added to the expenditure side and, therefore, we are making losses. Here, I have a suggestion to make which the hon. Minister may please note. As far as the productive units of these three are concerned, they should be separated from the Railway administration and made an independent Corporation, so that they are able to utilise the capacity and they can diversify their products and can also look into the various export markets which are so near to us. I am quite sure that, as far as railway machinery is concerned, both bogies and engines. South-E

Asia, the Middle East and African countries are our customers because we can compete with any one in this field. Now the whole thing is managed by the Railways who have to take permission from the Planning Commission—and there are so many other things also. If there was an independent Corporation, they can have their own department for export. Certainly I would agree that the Railways should have the first priority on production because their requirements must be met from the production in these units.

I would, now, say a few words about running of trains. Every year I say something about running of trains. The time given is more than what is expected to be given to a running train from one place to another, for covering a particular distance. There is a letter received from hon. Shri Qureshi in reply to my letter where he says that only a cushion time of ten to fifteen minutes is given to each train. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for having circulated this 'Improvement in Passenger Train Services'. On page 3, it is said that "182 trains were speeded up by 15 minutes or more in their time-table from 1-11-1975, out of these the following 21 trains have been speeded up by an hour and more". Here, they have said that one mail train, Madras-Mangalore, has been speeded up by 220 minutes, another train has been speeded up by 210 minutes; the Utkal Express has been speeded up by 265 minutes. From which cushion, from which pillow, these minutes have come? My hon friend from Bombay says about Frontier Mail also. Formerly, the train was taking only 22 hours. Now, after dieselisation and with better traction the train becomes slower! Now it takes 24 hours to come and 25 hours to go. What is the net result of all this? We are running about 2,500 passenger trains every day throughout the country. If each train loses one hour, the total loss is 2,500 hours per day. And what is the cost involved—cost of

fuel, cost of labour, inconvenience to the public and so on? The time factor is also involved. If the hon. Minister and the Railway Board look into this matter, they will be able to effect a lot of savings.

Now, I come to this great organisation, RDSO. I had raised the question that the bogies of our trains, both First Class and Second Class, get heated in summer, more than the actual heat outside—because of the steel frame, there is no doubt about it—and get colder than what it is outside in winter. To that I was replied as usual that they were looking into the matter. Then one day I was told that the RDSO had suggested that the roofing of the bogie should be done with glass fibre. I was really happy that at last something was being done to mitigate this hardship. When I went to Perambur, I saw that the roofing was done with fibreglass. So, I casually asked, what they thought would be the difference in temperature. They said hardly it would be one or two centigrade. I said, in that case why we were spending lakhs of rupees on this. I wrote a letter to the Minister saying that while at RDSO, I was told that the temperature would be reduced substantially, at Perambur they said that it would make a difference of one or two centigrades, which was the correct position. My hon friend, Shri Qureshi wrote me a letter on 24th February and he says:

"Please refer to your letter

In consonance with the discussions during the RCC meeting wherein you had made some observations in this matter

As a matter of fact, I had raised this on the floor of the House long back in 1971. He further says:

"...We conducted a practical static test of two M. G. shells at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur." That means that RDSO had not conducted any experiment. They had just suggested that fibreglass should be

used I want to know from the Minister, whether they had conducted any test before recommending that fiber-glass should be used. If not why Perambur factory was asked to do this and Perambur has now come out that a difference of only one or two degrees will be made.

If you go to the RDSO so many claims are made. I fail to understand what they think of the people who visit them. One claim was that they had evolved the welding system of railways and experimented that I know and the Minister can look to the records of old GIP line of Bombay that as back as 1940 the welding was done between Bombay and Poona during that time. I have travelled on that line and seen the difference between the welded line and non-welded line. And they claim that they have done. I therefore say that as far as RDSO is concerned there should be a complete enquiry as to whether the amount of three or four crores of rupees that we are spending is giving some benefit to the railways as a whole. This is an applied research and not a fundamental research. Let the applied research be used and done properly.

In the end I would say something about Bombay and conclude in Bombay we have got two lines and suburban trains. As far back as 1940 I had tabled a motion in the Corporation that the GIP and BB&CI now Central and Western Railways should run trains from Borj Bunder to Virar and from Churchgate to Kalyan. These are the two cross lines. At that time, those mighty European in power refused now our mighty people there are not paying much attention to this. My request to the Minister is that when you come down to Bombay call some of us the Members of Parliament of the city and let us understand the difficulties of the railways and let us see whether we can find out a via media for this.

With these words, I compliment the Minister for the railway budget that

he has presented, but we should not rest on our laurels, we should try hard and weed out the corruption and other things that are existing and above all we should change the Railway Act so that the work of railways is carried on smoothly and in a better way.

SIIRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) It is my rare privilege to open my speech on the railway budget with my heartiest congratulations to the Railway Minister for the sincere efforts that he has made in bringing the biggest public undertaking of this country out of the red. Before adding any more praise I want to put the question how it has been done.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now the brick-bats.

SIIRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD No, Sir. I am only trying to analyse how it has been done. The Department is the same. The Railway Board is the same. Possibly the Members are also the same since the last year. The Rail Bhawan the big bhavan is there. The big files are there and the big officers are also there and still how has this change been brought about?

This qualitative change as also quantitative change has been attained because of the leadership that has been provided by Panditji during the course of the last one year in the Railway Ministry. So much depends upon the leader and less on the department. There are presiding Ministers and guiding Ministers. Presiding Ministers are like you. They ask 'What do you say?' 'What is your opinion?' This is the majority opinion so it is granted' as you say. "Those who are in favour may say 'Aye' and those who are against may say 'No' and then you say, 'Ayes have it Ayes have it' Like that there are presiding Ministers. But there are guiding Ministers who can go into the details of the question, ask the Member concerned the Mighty Members of the Railway Board and then find out a solution saying 'I do

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

not agree with you.' I do not mean that whatever the Railway Board Member says is wrong. So, Panditji has provided that leadership to the Ministry and, therefore, in one year we have got a great improvement in the railways. I would say Panditji has provided a total personality to the railways. By total personality, I mean we, the members, the representatives of people, want this train and that train. We want this line and that line. Here comes the Railway Board Member who says, 'No, no. Though it is a backward area, there is no traffic.' I would not say that they are unreasonable. But I would say that at certain stages, that is true. But Panditji has tried to reconcile between the growing demands of the people for a Dibrugarh Express or a Gauhati Mail and also at the same time restrained the Member of the Board to say, 'No, no, nothing can be done'. Therefore, I would say that it is because of this personality to give the Railway Board a lead and a total personality that we find in one year a perceptible improvement in the Railway Board Ministry.

We find that in the last one year Panditji has given us 56 new trains till this time. We are crying hoarse asking for new trains. I myself have been fighting for the last four years with four railway Ministers just for a train which does not benefit me only I am from Bhagalpur. The trains start from here and go to your part of the country—Nagaland, Mizoram and Assam. After Farakka it reaches earlier, there is no transshipment. But it took me four years and all the military personnel are happy that they have got a fast train. But Panditji has not given one Gauhati Mail but he has given 56 trains. Unfortunately they are there in the Railway Board's pocket but they are not coming out. But Panditji chanted a mantram and got them out and they are running to-day—the Kashi Vishwanath Express, the Chhatisgarh Express and other trains. That is the leadership that is wanted of the Minis-

ter to cut the hon. Members of the Board to proper size. I am happy he has done it.

When we see the Budget, definitely it has got a progressive look. It can claim many things. It can claim for the first time that it can carry all the traffic that can be offered. That is a very good achievement. Our congratulations to the Minister, to the Railway Board and to the large number of officials. The productivity of the staff, the punctuality in service and cleanliness in stations are appreciated. No hike in the fares. Otherwise it is a very easy argument that since the railway fare is the lowest in India, it should be increased. They cannot have efficiency and savings in administration. There must be hike in the fare. But there is no hike in the passenger fare. This has been greatly appreciated.

Panditji has put extra levy—enhancement of levy—but has taken care to see that the freight on foodgrains, fertilisers, edible oils, all these things which constitute the primary budget of a house wife of a middle class family has not been increased expecting something for coal. I would not plead for that. I would demand of the Energy Minister why is it that the coal that was costing Rs. 6 a maund is costing Rs. 14? Why do you not pay a little more fare to the Railways? I will be more on the Railway side. For the enhancement in the coal price, the Minister of Energy should be charged with. We have very good claims for which Panditji should be congratulated.

We have got a re-assuring note. Of course, they have to pay five instalments of D.A. to their staff which became payable after presentation of Railway Budget. The Staff Cost has gone itself upto Rs 121 crores. Other working expenses have gone up, only fuel by Rs 15 crores. Instead of that, we find the Minister's claim:

"Spectacular improvement in the Railways transport capability, high level of productivity and punctuality,

improved discipline and better quality of service."

We find from the achievements, they are quite good. Panditji has hoped for a new image of the Railways emerging from the mist of the past. We are fully with him and we assure him that in the endeavours to achieve this, we are with him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we remember, last year the Railway Minister said that he was approaching the end of the tunnel. Since then journey has been difficult and arduous. But to my vision, I do not find the end of the tunnel. But that is not disappointing. I find with the sincere efforts that are being put in, possibly, very shortly we will see in the near horizon the end of the tunnel. Our Panditji has said about many things which I said before and I say, if they are sincerely implemented by the Railway Ministry, I am sure the end of the tunnel can be seen through.

It is a slightly discordant note that the anticipated surplus of Rs 23 crores was landed into probable deficit of Rs 63 crores. I put the Minister's speech in the other way where he has claimed the surplus. With the increase of Rs. 7 crores on the receipt side, Rs. 23 crores anticipated surplus has landed into deficit of Rs. 63 crores. Railway Plan is not very big. It is just a modest one. Over the Plan estimate outlay of the current year—Rs. 361 crores—we just find a marginal increase of Rs. 32 crores which can just help Railway Ministry for going in for rolling stock, additional line capacity, and nothing more and our demand for new lines, as Panditji has said, cannot be met. I would not call the budget growth-oriented or line-oriented more kilometre budget, because the Plan is very modest with just Rs 32 crores which will not give anything which the people are demanding—new lines, new trains and all that.

Indebtedness will also go up to Rs. 492 crores by 1976-77. Therefore,

Railway Finance still has to recapitulate their plan of 1960. They are far behind their financial time of 1960.

The Minister has given in his speech that efforts are being made for detailed operational movements. Well, they are praiseworthy. Panditji said, better overall figures for rolling stock, of course, it is reasonable. He said: Ordering of 15,555 wagons. That is really commendable. He said: Establishment of a new company. They proposed to have one Autonomous Company under the control of the Railway Ministry. Very good. This is for consultancy services and there will be a corporation which will bid for constructions abroad. Kindly just hear a note of warning. I am not enamoured of these autonomous corporations. I have been in Parliament since 1952 when I came first to Parliament. These autonomous corporations and companies go about with an array of people, army of stiff-necked bureaucrats having a number of caravan of cars, always going about here and there for promotions and doing things in their own way! You must keep strict control over these autonomous corporations and companies. Please be kind enough to take note of that. This is my request.

Then, Panditji has hoped that the item of passenger traffic will go up by four per cent. The item of Coaching Traffic will go up by 5 per cent. The originating freight traffic will go up by as much as 12 per cent. They are all really commendable hopes. I must say I hope if these are implemented properly we can get out of the troubles. All possible efforts will have to be made in this direction. This is the largest public sector undertaking in India and this must justify its existence by giving better return on the investments which have been put into it. The revenue earned must commensurate with the investment that has already been put into it upto this very day. I mean, the Fourth Five-year Plan. So, this return given by the Railways is not commensurating now

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

but it should be made to commensurate with the investment of public money which has gone into it. For the money of the public put into it, there must be a fair return. This is what I would like to say here.

I really do not go by Mr Kader's announcement on uneconomic lines. In a backward area in a hilly area you cannot expect much traffic. It is not having any big traffic like Bombay or any other metropolitan city where you take all the money where you have all the banking where my deposits go, from Santhal Parganas this money goes to Madras or Bombay or Calcutta. And you just cannot say that the line from Bhagalpur to Berari is uneconomic. What is uneconomic Sir? Let the suburban lines be stopped if it is uneconomic. Let that be done. I don't mind. But here you must take into account the public utility point of view. There must be proper administrative functioning all round.

This Budget can claim many manifold achievements. The credibilities are more in regard to the Minister's manner of presenting them than the intrinsic soundness of the railway finance. We are happy at the manner in which the hon. Minister has presented his Budget. We are passing through a difficult stage no doubt.

But there is no mention about ticketless travel. There had been a successful drive on this. But I find now that the heroes have come again on the trains on the Eastern Railway for instance. Your drive should not slacken, these heroes who have disappeared sometime ago have reappeared again.

I hope with the emergency powers that you have they would not travel back again. Take for example the loading of wagons beyond the capacity. That does not give you any revenue. That would give you only unscrupulous officers and merchants! So, something has got to be done.

About the labour relations, what had been said is only one-sided. Let us also keep in mind that the railway is not only for the Railway Board, the employers or the railway employees numbering 14,40,000 but for the people, we have got the claim because we pay for it and therefore let not the eternal fight perpetual strike lock out increase in D.A. be allowed as part of the public good. Mind that 68 lakhs passengers in the country are travelling by the railways and let them sing 'Abu Ben Adhem may his tribe increase' we always think of them. Therefore I would say that the financial outlook and the operational outlook for this year is quite good but it always depends upon how much you want to implement.

With this I now come to the smaller but second part of my speech—the most important comments—and that is this. To implement all these you must have a good administration and good administrative reforms in the Railways right from the Railway Board. When we asked for example new railway line new trains small halt stations—small vending contract always comes this dogged reply 'no no and no'. The small halt station we could get after a great fight. We have many halts according to the demand of the situation. We always get the reply 'no no and no'. That too we got after four or five years. Then why should the Railway Board Members specialise only in 'No'? For God's sake sometimes you also say 'yes' like the Railway Minister who says that it should not be like that the train should not be running late though sometimes the train goes like that.

Why don't you say 'Yes'? Therefore when we asked for a line from the Railway Minister—a double line between Qidul and Baharwa on the eastern railways, this was long overdue and this remained unfulfilled, nothing has been done. Thank you very much for the Gauhati Mail which now connects Delhi and Gauhati on the eastern railways and covers it in the

shortest possible time. Still much remains to be done. Why cannot the double line come out? I would say that we asked the late Shri L. N. Mishra, for that railway line. He mentioned about Mandar-Kosi hill line to be extended to Baidyanath and Deoghar on the eastern part of the country. Similarly we asked for a line from Pirpanti to Hansdiha. What happened to that? I was told in the last meeting of the informal Consultative Committee for the Railways that survey was complete. Please let us know when you propose to do that. When we ask for a big thing we are told 'No, no, it would cost Rs 60 crores for this project'. Now I will give you a typical example for a small station Ghogha—my constituency. Nobody cares to go there and have a vending contract. The passenger would like to have a cup of tea at that station. I wrote to them. Let the hon Member note this. I wrote to Shri Qureshi on 2-8-73. I want to draw your kind attention to that. I wrote to him again on 18-9-73 and then on 16-11-73. He replied to me by saying that because of the unsatisfactory working of the existing vending contract at Ghogha that contract had been terminated. Instructions had been issued in March 1974—about this I am sure.

But, when you wrote the letter it was in March 1976. Imagine, the instructions were issued in March 1974; for what? For a small vending contract at Ghogha—not a big one. And, after two years, the Minister's letter under his signature came about this vending contract in the small Ghogha station. Where are the orders of the Minister regarding this? I want to understand that. I cannot say beyond that. I have never seen such a person who has not implemented the Minister's order for a small vending contract for two years. If this is not implemented God save the officer and the Minister. I can give many other examples like that. I keep a file, an up-to-date file, about the Railway Board about their efficiency. I have also another case about the casual labour. Your policy is that those who have worked in the

railways for the longest period will be given the chances, whereas the persons who have worked for three years in the railways and many others have been given a chance. You have not given a chance for those who have worked for four years in the railways. Many others have been given the chance but not this. I would like a committee to be set up to enquire into your policy for loyal workers' wards to find out as to who are the wards of the loyal workers who have been given the jobs. I think most of them are the relatives of the big officers who were not loyal. Let there be a committee of the House and I will prove this. I have got dozens and dozens of examples with me which I followed with the Minister and they have not been given the job.

Therefore, I would say your efforts to keep the total personality can succeed only when you have proper administrative reforms. Your 1 lakh track kilometrage, your thousands and thousands of locomotives and your 68 lakhs passengers in the country can all succeed only when there is proper administration in this big Rail Bhavan. The officers in the Rail Bhavan should not imprison in the big files the aspirations of the people. Panditji, you have heard us in the consultative committee. We appreciate that and upto now we feel it has been one way traffic only for the officers to say 'no' and for us to write.

Before I conclude I thank Panditji for the budget and the hope that it has inspired and assure you of our cooperation in future and for what you have done in the past.

15 50 hrs.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL (Amendment of Part III)

by Shri Rhogendra Jha

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Private Members' business. Bill to be introduced, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal—absent.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Now, we take up Shri Bhogendra Jha's Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar):
Sir I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill the contents of which have been expressed in the country extensively for the last six years. During the discussions in the Constituent Assembly itself the contents were thoroughly discussed, pros and cons considered while framing, enacting and amending the draft concerning Part III of the Constitution of India which deals with the Fundamental Rights which constitute the main democratic contents of our Republic.

We all know during our freedom struggle the nation took a pledge for complete independence from British rule. Since our childhood we used the pledge demanding equality—social, economic and political—and in order to ensure that there was the demand to overthrow the British colonial rule. While the Constitution was enacted the very life-blood of the Constitution was put in its Preamble and this has always to be remembered by all of us while we discuss any part, chapter, Article or clause of this Constitution. The Preamble reads:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION".

So while we gave ourselves this Constitution, nowhere was it even by implication mentioned that man, his dignity and his rights will be put down and property, particularly owned by those who do not earn it, who do not produce wealth, will dominate every aspect of our life. So I mean to say that whichever article or clause of this Constitution goes against this Preamble, against the basic aspect of the Constitution, ought to have been declared *ultra vires*. But unfortunately, our learned judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court on most occasions thought otherwise and in consequence, we got interpretations in several judgments with regard to art 19, which has been very aptly described as the fundamental right article. Items (f) 'to acquire, hold and dispose of property' and (g) 'to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business', have been enlarged to never-ending limits meaning anything and everything which an exploitative system and the class of exploiters like to mean, to an extent whereby, for instance, when the price-wage schedule was introduced and the advertisement space was slightly limited, the Supreme Court gave the verdict that it is an attack on fundamental rights. What is the result? In view of the interpretations and rulings given by the Supreme Court on these aspects of fundamental rights, the result today is that in our country money dominates, wealth dominates, everything else has been made subordinate to it. We have got every right of free expression, but one important media or the most important media, newspapers, are owned by a few who have seldom written an editorial who have seldom even gone through news-editing on a

single occasion. So newspaper empires have emerged which the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to describe as 'chain newspapers'. Freedom of expression is almost gone and despite the exercise of a slight restraint during this emergency, we find that the right of these newspapers to indulge in *suppressio veri, suggestio falsi*, though limited during the emergency, has not yet been eliminated. So this fundamental right of all of us, the right of free expression, which has been enshrined in the Constitution, has been curbed and curtailed which we have experienced throughout life. In that whenever the opinions of anyone of us here in this House have clashed with the interests of the newspaper owners, they have not found any place in those newspapers in our country.

Similarly, it has been our aim that everyone in the country should be educated and there is no discrimination in education. But the biggest discrimination has been committed and is still prevalent in that sphere also, I mean economic discrimination. What is the condition here? Everyone can go to school or college but there is a big 'but'. One day in the year, what is called Saraswati Day or Basant Panchami Day, Saraswati is free. On that day, every child can, if he so likes, worship her or enjoy her. On other days, if his parents are not in a position to pay the requisite fees which are steadily increasing as years go by, he will be expelled from the institution to which he or she belongs. In practice our schools and colleges, the temples of learning, have become prisons where Saraswati Mata is imprisoned behind the four walls of wealth that one might have acquired through illegal means such as smuggling or bribery or blackmarket or usury. If a person has money, earned through whatever means, his child, though it may not have been average intellect, can get admission and education and then come to High Courts or administrative apparatus and dominate our judiciary and administration. An honest toiler in our country cannot ensure good education for his children

at all. A few may benefit from charity or grants but is it enough? Thus educational opportunities are curtailed and limited. It is to our shame that after so many years of independence we are unable to ensure this right to all our citizens.

Similarly, with regard to judiciary. Just now I am not talking of corruption. Suppose for a moment that there is absolutely no corruption in the country. It is impossible under the capitalist system. Yet, suppose that every single judicial officer from the Supreme Court downwards is honest and that all the other staff working in the courts are honest, even then justice in our country is on sale, openly. If my house is burgled or if I am assaulted and if I have to go to a court, I have first to pay stamp fee and then the lawyers' fee. Then every day certified copies have to be obtained, from the lower court to the district court and then to the High Court and then finally to the Supreme Court. I am not now talking of winning or losing the case. Even if a client is on starvation diet, if he has to approach the Courts, he will have to spend money. To our shame, under our Constitution justice is on open sale: *Har mal milega chhe anna*. It is to our shame that it is like this in our democratic set-up. But if I have property, through whatever criminal methods I might have acquired it, I can get big jurists who can tell the biggest lies and the presiding officers of lower courts would be over-awed and terrified and they will give me any judgement. In some places, there are some individuals who say: I have committed 12 murders and secured acquittals in all those cases. They mean to convey that they have to be respected because a person has committed murders and got acquittal on the basis of wealth and money. That is a tragic situation in which we live.

Similarly we guarantee freedom of conscience and religion. The biggest smugglers and blackmarketeer build the biggest temples. He can put some

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

pandit to do puja on his behalf. Because he is a smuggler or blackmarketeer, he has not himself got the time for worship and so some pandits must worship on his behalf for which they will be paid. Big smugglers have become Hajis, multiplied by dozens and hundreds. We know Haji Mastan. I was talking to some persons, some doctors and they told me: whatever may be the case, he has helped hundreds of people to become Hajis. Even faith is on sale, on the basis of money acquired through dubious and immoral and illegal means. These are aspects due to which what we preach and what we practise have become almost contradictory. There is a ocean of gap between our profession and practice, not because they do not mean it but we may mean it. But this contradiction is hindering our efforts towards achieving whatever limited objectives of the democratic socialist structure we have set before ourselves. So in such a situation even with regard to the elections we find when we hear that a particular candidate spent some crores of rupees, then we fear that democracy is not safe. Everyone cannot afford to spend unless he earns money through illegal or immoral means. No farmer, no worker, no person belonging to the intelligentsia group, if he earns throughout his life, can dream of becoming millionaire unless he or she resorts to usury, black-marketing or bribery or something else. And when he earns money with dubious methods he becomes respectable in the society. A person known for his charity and other things can own news-paper organisation, can manage temples, trusts and can purchase some elected representatives, can get them elected or get those in opposition defeated, and some of them do claim that they have got in their pockets some elected representatives also. This is the society in which we are living and because the interpretations, the rulings given in favour of wealth against an individual, in favour of money against human dignity, are in their favour. On our Constitution,

a discussion was raised by several persons like the learned person Mr. B. N. Rao and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself and others. But when this lone Communist Member, Mr. Somnath Lahiri had put this question, the reply was that when the rights of the individual and the rights of the society clash what should be our stand. Some people took the stand that individuals should dominate over the society for social good. The social rights should be subordinated to the right of the individuals. Some others said: No, the society should have supremacy, society should have domination over individuals. I think that was the discussion on a wrong basis, on a wrong footing and that was a futile discussion. If all the individuals are right, where is the society and if the society is right where does the question of individuals rights arise. So there is no question of clash between the individual and the society. Here the problem is that every individual of the society and the society as a whole together have been subordinated to wealth and money. So, here is a clash between the individuals and society on one side and wealth and property, mostly earned in undeserved manner, on the other. This basic contradiction of our Constitution, this basic contradiction of our social order, this basic contradiction of our State system, administrative system, academic system, judicial system, has to be resolved one way or the other.

Sir, now, a stage has come when we cannot dare avoid or neglect it any longer. Now, those who have got wealth and money have started realising that this democracy, that this right of all to vote according to the choice must be done away with. And that is why during the last few years, we have been making furious attack, furious assault on the rights to get elected and after getting elected demand comes for the dissolution of the Assemblies, demand comes for the dissolution of Sansads, etc. A demand came for the partyless system. Such demands were raised in our own country. That was not the demand of a few individuals or

persons turned into *lok nayaks* by the monopoly press. That is because the monopoly class, the ex-princes, the landlords, have come to realise that if everyone has got the right to vote, any party or person seeking their votes will have to promise something, will have to say 'Garibi Hatao' and once something is promised, it will have to be implemented at least partly if not fully. For the part which remains unimplemented, people will march and say "Fulfil your promise". The people's march will begin and a day will come when, as the learned Golwalkarji said, they will be massacred with a *kanta churi*. They are apprehensive of this. That is why they have begun assaulting the democratic framework of our structure. The masses, the real talent working in the fields, factories and offices, have begun to realise that unless the power of wealth is curbed, democracy cannot stand. So, this contradiction has to be resolved by us in favour of the people, in favour of democracy, in favour of rule by the people, against domination by a few people against domination by wealth over-conscience and education.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI in the Chair]

The treasury benches are saying that they are yet discussing this aspect and they are not in a position to introduce such a Bill during this session. That is what is reported in the papers. But here is a Bill which I do not think they would like to oppose. Even if a few of them do not like it, I do not think they will dare to oppose it in today's climate. In such a situation this Bill should be accepted. I request the hon. members to discuss this Bill along with the amendments I have tabled, because this Bill has had a chequered history. I first introduced it in 1967. In 1971 I revised it. At that time when the Bill was introduced, there was a certain situation. Now we have a different situation. So, I have given some amendments. I request the members to discuss the Bill and the amendments. We have found that there have been demands for the forcible

resignation of legislators, for dissolution of democratically elected legislatures ...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about defections in Gujarat today?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That will continue as long as the power of money is there.

श्री शशि भूषण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :

गुजरात की रिपब्लिकनरी सरकार आज हार गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर उस पर ध्यान दें। यह बहुत ब्रह्म भयला है। वह बताएँ वहाँ क्या हुआ है।

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The process of defections was started long ago. Today it has resulted in defections in Gujarat and the government there has fallen.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). As you all know, the Government of Gujarat was defeated by two votes when the budget was being discussed, and the Speaker had adjourned the Assembly *sine die*. I do not know the later developments—whether the Government has resigned and whether the Chief Minister has resigned. I am not aware of it. This is the information I have. I am told by others that he has also resigned. But that should be the logical consequence.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN No discussion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My friends said that the issues were irrelevant now. Though for this debate it is not very relevant, I wish to say that simply because some Independents have crossed over, they have not become angles. But I think that the Government which has fallen was not a government in the interests of the people. That was an anti-people government, but the defectors must not be rewarded. (Interruptions). Any-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

way, I am not going to garland those defectors; and I wish the ruling party will take a lesson and not garland the defectors. (Interruption). There is an apprehension. You are a member of the Committee on anti-defection; and I am also there; and I do not know when it will be allowed to deliver the goods (Interruptions). Anyway, what I had meant here was that even the democratically-given verdicts of the people are altered and changed in different directions. Here the power of money had an important role to play. Things were changed not only through discussions and argument. It may sometimes help some people, and on other occasions, some others. The ruling party always hopes that it will help it. When they thought that the tide was against them, they took interests in bringing in this; otherwise they slept over it. That is the tragedy (Interruptions).

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is not relevant. If you say this, I may have to give a reply.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is not very relevant, but it is not irrelevant either. (Interruptions). In such a situation, the time has now come when the confrontation between the power of the money and the power of the ballot, between the power of the people and the power of the purse—which is there for the last few years—has to be tackled. Many of our friends on that side, did not realize it very early. Now, on 16th March, 1974, some people had a meeting with Frabhat Ranjan Sarkar, alias Ananda Murti; and on 18th March, 1974, the carnage in Patna began. The loot, arson and other things began; and it developed into a thing for which the U.S. imperialists and the West German imperialists are now found responsible. They were gloating over it then; and they are now groaning and complaining that our democracy has been saved. In such a situation i.e. when this confrontation is there, it is

high time that we amend our Constitution and delete that part which is a curb on the fundamental rights of our people and on a country like India with a population of 608 million. In this aspect, this draft Bill provides that even the political and economic rights should be inserted, along with other rights. They are not mentioned in articles 14 and 16. I will come to this when the various clauses are discussed. But there is one clause which should be excluded. They should not be jumbled together. As my amendment No. 3 narrates, when we talk of civil liberties there is one class which is against all the liberties we value, against all the rights we value, against all the freedoms we value. That class must be out in a different category, and that category is:

“any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for detention in connection with smuggling, foreign exchange racketeering, usury and other economic offences, or for attempting violent overthrow of the democratically elected government.”

I am suggesting that the Constitution should provide for it. We, the people of India, who have given the Constitution unto ourselves, we have to put these people in a different category. That class of people, the blood-suckers, should not be allowed to mingle with the national stream of political opinion in our country.

16 hrs.

I think sub-clause (f), as interpreted by the different courts, including the Supreme Court and High Courts, is a great hindrance to our democratic system. At the time when we gave ourselves this Constitution, we put these lofty ideals. At that time the country was partitioned by the British and the feudal rulers wanted to take the country backwards. Some elements

like the RSS, who became the stooges in their hands, perpetrated massacres. In that background, hundreds of natives princes, who were British puppets, who were declared free by the British, many of whom were dreaming of becoming sovereign rulers, in that background we gave ourselves this Constitution. Now the time has come when we should do away with these rights.

In this situation in sub-clause (f) "to acquire, hold and dispose of property" must be deleted. The words "to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation" should remain. But the words "trade or business" should go.

I am fully conscious of the fact that as long as the present social order, which is a capitalist order, we cannot bring about any change. I have no illusions. Many of us want to bring in socialism. But the present stark reality is that we are living in a full-fledged capitalist order, with a capitalist judicial system. We are under no illusions about that, that their business or personal property will go away. That is not what I am demanding. I am saying this should not be the fundamental right. These things can be governed and regulated through other enactments. My submission is only this, that they should not be included in the fundamental rights. It should not be misunderstood that I am demanding the end of individual property for the present because I know that our country has not progressed enough to go to that extent, but the fundamental rights must be the fundamental rights of our people, not of those with purses who dominate the people, not of the purses of those who have not earned them, who have not produced them but only cornered them through illegal, immoral and dubious means and methods.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

2753 LS—8

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the last day of the last week of May, 1976."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I support this Bill, but with some reservations.

This Bill seeks, among other things, to amend article 15(4) of the Constitution. That clause reads:

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

And if we see article 29(2), it says:

"No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

The amendment wants to add the word "economically" in article 15(4), i.e., it wants the article to cover economically backward classes also. I do not know how it would fit in, when the clause is specifically meant for the protection of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and religious minorities.

We have been fighting against untouchability and provided against it in the Constitution also. Certain rights are denied to the minorities by the high caste or majority communities. We want to protect those minorities. But, if you put in the words "economically

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

backward classes", it will cover all sections of people belonging to all castes, creeds and communities. Unless the social order or set-up is changed, merely changing the Constitution will not, I think, bring justice to the economically backward sections. Because this requires something else, not the particular provision of the Constitution. However, if you want to put it in the Constitution, I have no objection at all. You may put it. But I have no illusion about this that by putting this word, the basic conditions of the economically backward people can be changed. And what the Mover of this Bill spoke—quite a lot on certain philosophy—is correct, but it is not reflected in this amendment.

He referred to certain people who made this—Anand Murthy. But by making this, how can he be prevented, because we want more freedom, more rights to be given to the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: And curb the right to the wealth, property.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Yes, curbing the right to wealth. That is why. I am not sure about it. However, I am not against it also. Let it be very clear.

Then coming to Article 16, clause 2, after the word "religion", the words "political views" may be inserted. I am fully in agreement with the Mover of this Bill, because we know that this Article 16 only provides safeguards against the discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, decent place of birth, resident, etc. etc., but it does not give protection to the person who holds different political views, so far as employment is concerned. Equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment must be there, irrespective of caste, creed and political opinions.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: He may even belong to RSS. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Whatever it may be. For holding political opinions, nobody should be debarred, so far as employment in this country is concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: RSS does not claim to be a political party. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: By merely holding political views or expression, nobody should be debarred getting employment in any department. If he has committed an act which has created problems for our country or destroyed our sovereign entity, then it is a different point. But now what is happening? I know in my part of Tripura, after the first interview is over, there is police verification. They secretly take all the informations. They first ask whether the parents of a particular boy belongs to any political party or the Communist Party or whether his generation subscribes to the views of the Ruling Party. If they found something, then they....

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It is not in the form.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: It is not in the form. This is the practice which is taking place. In fact, it is not correct that a person who is holding political views should not be appointed. Yes, he is appointed, he is also promoted. If a particular individual or an employee subscribes to the political views of the Ruling Party, then he will be welcome. So, here also, I support this amendment.

But Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad should also know that constitutionally or legally there is no bar on holding political opinions. But the actual practice is like this. Suppose, you say that there

is some practice in the institutions, particularly in the Primary Schools and the Senior Basic Schools. These children, generally, are not permitted by the heads of institutions to participate in any public meeting held by any other Opposition party. But if some Minister visits the place and a public meeting is organised by the ruling party, these children are brought by trucks, lorries and by so many cars with garlands. They do not have any objection to these children participating in the public meetings held by their party leaders.

I know, when I was a Member representing a particular constituency, in 1956 I held a public meeting there. One of my tribal relatives came and attended my meeting. He actually came with me. He was discharged from the school; he had to leave the school. He was told, "You attended the Communist party meeting. So, you are unwanted here."

That is why in a democratic system, if we want to develop democracy, along with this, free expression of political views should also be protected. Here, it says, no citizen shall on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. My hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha, has correctly proposed to insert after the word "religion", the words "political view". I support it.

Coming to article 19, in clause 2, he proposes the deletion of clauses (2), (3) and (4) and I support it. The freedom of speech, the freedom of association, the freedom of forming unions or associations, all these rights, are guaranteed under article 19 of the Constitution. But by these clauses, these rights can be taken away at any time at the sweet will of the executive. Many times, the powers which have been given to the executive are abused or misused.

A very recent incident is that eight political parties in West Bengal want-

ed to hold a meeting in a hall just to express condolence on the death of Premier Chou En-Lai. Suddenly, a notice was served by the Governor of West Bengal because there were apprehensions that that may create some disturbances, etc., and it said that public meeting should not be held. It was prevented by the Governor's order. Is it not an abuse or misuse of the powers given to the executive? On the other hand, the Congress Ministers are roaming about throughout the country and holding meetings and addressing the people. But other political parties are not even allowed to just stand in silence for a minute to express condolence. That is also not permitted. That is why this amendment has been brought up very rightly, so that the executive cannot misuse that power.

I want to give you another example. I was one of the founders of the Janasiksha movement in Tripura State. It was formed as early as 1955 and our aim was to improve the literacy of the tribal people. We organised it and, in one year, we established 484 primary schools, flouting the decision of the Maharaja at that time—we were not in his good books. This is the 31st year of that tribal literacy movement and I applied to the Tripura Government for leave to hold a meeting because it was being held every year on that particular day, but that meeting was not allowed. Then, where is the right to hold a peaceful meeting without arms that is guaranteed under Art 19 of the Constitution? That right was taken away. Is that not misuse of power by the Executive? Mr. Jha rightly said that in Art. 22 a provision should be there that no person should be detained without any tribal and that is why I supported his amendment.

Another thing is that the Executive, in many cases, is given protection. Even if a case is filed in respect of any person who has been detained, they

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

don't disclose the merits of the case and don't submit reasons. That should not be there. They must submit all the charge-sheets and it should be open to the courts to go into the merits of the case. When I was detained in 1968 under the Preventive Detention Act, I went to the Supreme Court. What was the charge against me? The charge was that I had incited people to burn houses; that was one of the charges. But the fact was that I had been ailing in the Agartala G. B. Hospital, having been admitted some 20 days before the occurrence and I was released from the hospital some 30 days after the occurrence. I had been in the G. B. Hospital undergoing an operation; so where was the opportunity for me to go to a place one hundred miles away and in the people to burn houses? I wanted to produce my case before the Supreme Court but the Hon. Judge said 'Mr. Deb, we are not entitled to go into the merits of the case and so it is irrelevant'. Then, I had to suffer; I had to be inside the jail for twelve months because the Executive had assumed extraordinary powers. They did not disclose the merits of the case and the Courts are prevented from going into the merits of case. That is why I supported this amendment.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Barrister): In this country, there is a widespread feeling that the Constitution should be amended in many respects. The Congress Party itself has constituted a Committee consisting of a number of persons who are Members of this House. A discussion is going on in the Supreme Court as to which of the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act are constitutionally valid. A number of times, hon. Members of this House belonging to different Parties have brought Bills seeking amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Bhogendra Jha has also introduced such a Bill, which is really thought-provoking. The ideas contained in this Bill

are quite clear, but they have been confused by him when he was expounding the ideas behind this Bill.

Article 14 of the Constitution provides for equality before law, and any law which is inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution or any law which denies equality before law or, in other words, which discriminates between one citizen and another, shall be void. To that there is an exception, and that is, if any law is discriminatory in nature but seeks to make provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, that law shall not fall within the clutches of article 14 or 15 and such a law shall be valid. Mr. Bhogendra Jha, by his amendment to article 15, seeks insertion of the words 'economically backward'. I think, this is a very salutary and welcome provision, because, if the Constitution provides for a discriminatory law in the interest of socially and educationally backward people, why should there not be a provision for making a similar type of law in favour of those who are economically backward? There are persons in the Muslim community who belong to the lowest strata of economic group; their position is sometimes worse than that of backward classes or even that of the members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, but they have not been given any benefit. Therefore my submission is that so far as this Amendment is concerned, it is very welcome and Government should give proper consideration to this part of the Bill.

The second is that he wants that no person should be held ineligible for any employment on grounds of race, religion, caste, creed and also on grounds of 'political views'. I am afraid, he will land himself and the persons of his thinking more in trouble by this. Perhaps, he has not pondered over the wide implications of this amendment. What is the meaning of 'political views'? You have the Com-

munist ideology, a person has the fascist ideology, another person has the philosophy of guarded democracy. All these are political views. My submission is that, in this country, Mr. Bhogendra Jha and his Party, by and large, is committed to the philosophy to which we are committed, namely, that we want to establish an order based on democratic socialism. Therefore, the reactionary parties will take advantage of the situation. We do not want that persons having outmoded ideology, having reactionary thinking, should be entrenched in government offices. We know how many persons sharing this outmoded ideology are polluting and corrupting the Government and are putting hurdles in the way of our march towards socialism. Therefore, this part of the Amendment should be withdrawn by him. Although he will, ultimately, withdraw the whole Bill, I appeal to him that this part of the Amendment is not proper.

So far as the question of the seven freedoms enshrined in article 19 is concerned, I have my own views on them. Certainly, it was not proper to include the right to property in the chapter of Fundamental Rights. That has been the view of the Supreme Court also in Keshvananda Bharati case and they said that the right to property is not a Fundamental Right, though it has been included in that chapter and it is not the basic feature of the Constitution. Nevertheless, in the capitalist society or in the society which is governed by mixed economy, I would say that it is not only the big sharks that are going to acquire benefit of Article 19, but even the smaller persons having limited income are also hit. If two bighas of land of a person is taken away by an executive action, he also needs protection. Property is not something which should be looked upon with contempt. Property acquired honestly is nothing but the fruit of labour which an honest individual has put forth. Therefore protection to hold property, to acquire property

and to dispose of property should be a sacred right and it is the duty of the Government to protect such right. The property acquired illegally or by smuggling or by resorting to criminal activities can be confiscated and the right to hold, acquire and dispose of property itself is subject to the reasonable restrictions which the Parliament can place by enacting suitable law, and the Parliament has already passed a law to forfeit smugglers' property. Therefore, he should not be afraid on that account.

There is a political and economic overtone in the speech of Shri Bhogendra Jha. He thinks that all root causes of evil in the society are in the property only.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mainly.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: But those who do not have any property are greater menace in the country, because if they do not have anything to fall back upon, they will go from door to door like political beggars. Only those people can have independent views in politics who have something of their own. I, therefore, radically differ from Shri Bhogendra Jha that all evils in the society are to be traced only to property. Property must be earned, property must be defended, property must be properly utilised, though there should be suitable restriction on the use of property. Therefore, my submission is that this Bill though in a scattered and isolated manner is thought-provoking it is mis-conceived and it should be withdrawn by him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my only intention in intervening in this debate is to request Government at least to accept in principle the Bill which has been put forward by my friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha. Personally, I would not even object, though that would be unnecessarily time-consuming, if Government prefers to accept my friend, Shri Daga's amendment

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

and send this for circulation to elicit public opinion. I say so because, on the highest authority in the country, we are assured that there ought to be a national debate on how the Constitution is going to be restructured, and from that angle, the principles which Shri Jha has adumbrated should be extremely helpful.

Sir, I would not take much time, but I would merely like to counter some of the arguments made by my friend, Shri Shukla who just spoke.

I feel that Shri Jha is entirely justified in introducing into Article 15, the word 'economically'. And I recall that my friend, Mr. Dasaratha Deb did not oppose the introduction of this expression. Only he was doubtful about the result of it. Actually, whatever the Constitution we have, merely the formulation of the most unimpeachable principles by itself never produces the results that we aim at. The results have to be achieved by a collective, national endeavour and not merely by the formulation of certain ideas. So, if on Mr. Deb's argument, we hesitate to make a formulation because the results would not immediately follow, then our job would be gone and the legislature would have nothing to do. On the contrary, I think the introduction of the word 'economically' stresses the idea that sections of our population like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or the religious minorities or whoever who is under a handicapped, are handicapped basically on account of economic reasons and, therefore, we want to redress the economic disadvantage of the overwhelming majority of our people. From that angle, the introduction even there of the word 'economically' should give a certain colourisation to our entire Constitution.

Mr. Shukla objected to the introduction of the expression 'political views' into Article 16 on the ground that Gov-

make sure that nobody enters the administration who harbours what he considered to be subversive political ideas. The task, however, cannot be accomplished in that kind of routine technical manner. You cannot deal with the political views of your people by punitive, exclusive measures. After a person enters Government administration, there are ways and means of disciplining him and his conduct. There are rules and regulations in regard to how a government servant should behave and they could be laid down and implemented properly. But you cannot put a blanket ban on people with political views which happen for the time being to be disagreeable to those who are in authority. If Government is at all efficient, then, after selecting the right kind of people, irrespective of their doctrinaire, political views, discipline their conduct in conformity with what should be done when a person is a member of the government administration itself. Therefore, this is very wrong and Mr. Deb gave some instances to show how under the name of political views people are being discriminated against. Constitutionally we should not have these discriminatory provisions. If it becomes necessary in times of emergency to have an emergency legislation, go ahead with it and do whatever you like but do not put in the Constitution something which you want to preserve as a matter of ideal.

Then, take the question of right to property, Mr. Shukla again confused the whole matter. There is no need to go into any detail with it. A very well-known French political philosopher related a slogan in the 19th century which was very popular that property is theft and we know how money is so tainted and the power of money is so terribly disastrous to the advancement of the economic interests of the overwhelming majority of our population because money talks and prevents other people talk. Only recently, in the newspapers we see from day to day

how the Lockheed corporation buys up political support in all countries, even in your so-called democratic countries particularly and the power of big money, the multi-national corporations, their adjuncts in different countries their native allies—this sort of concentration of power in the hands of people of property is the basic question, which is why there cannot be a fundamental right to property. You can have your laws in regard to regulation of property. Mr. Jha never said that he wants elimination of private property.

Nobody wants it. No Communist, no Marxist ever wants it. Marx himself said that the knell of capitalist private property is sounded. He said 'capitalist private property'. Private property which is really and truly private is not a thing to which Communist or Socialist of any serious description would object. It is only that power to exploit the labour power of other people which comes because of the possession of the property that has to be attacked and, therefore, our old friend who is now unfortunately no more—late Mohan Kumaramanglam—had argued cogently not only in court but also through certain publications how the right to property should have no place and Mr. Shukla himself has admitted that the Supreme Court had opined that the right to property should not be there in the Fundamental Rights and, therefore, Mr. Jha is completely right in saying that it should get out of the picture.

In Article 22 Mr. Jha has tried to go so far as to satisfy some feelings on the part of the Government at this present point of time. He is against the idea of detention without trial. But he had made certain exceptions in the case of economic crimes and in the case of subversive efforts to overthrow by violent means democratically established structure of Government and, therefore, he has gone so far to admit the possibility of detention without trial even though just in the beginning he wanted to eliminate it altogether. Therefore, I feel Mr. Jha has made a moderate job of it. He has

presented the whole matter in a cogent manner.

There may be other things where differences may arise. But there is no difficulty on the part of the Government to accept in principle the basic idea behind this Bill and I am sure Mr. Jha would act according to his own conscience and I think if Government accepts the principle, we can go back with the assurance that this matter would contribute to the nationwide debate on the re-structuring of our Constitution which I am sure is in the interest of Government also. That is why I say, I support this Resolution and I wish Government to accept it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, संविधान संशोधन विधेयक सदन में पेश करते समय माननीय सदस्य का सारा भाषण मैंने सुना। उससे मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यह बिल पेश करने का उनका क्या इरादा था, और उन्होंने क्या बातें कहीं और वह चाहते क्या थे।

हिन्दुस्तान में आज एक बड़ी लहर चल रही है कि किसी न किसी तरह संविधान में संशोधन किया जाये। लेकिन संविधान में संशोधन के लिए वह किस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं? उन्होंने आर्टिकल 16 की बात कही है। आर्टिकल 16 में पोलिटिकल व्यूज की बात का कहीं सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इसमें लिखा है :—

"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State"

मुझे आज तक यह बात मालूम नहीं हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान में किस प्रकार से पोलिटिकल व्यूज को सर्विसेज में कंसीडर किया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो आजकल कालेज की एजुकेशन चल रही है या जिस शिक्षा के अन्तर्

पर लोगों को सेवाओं में लिया जाता है, तो उन सेवाओं में पोलिटिकल व्यूज के आधार पर लिया जाएगा, यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है ?

पोलिटिकल व्यूज बदलते रहते हैं । हम कह रहे हैं कि जो सेवा करने वाले लोग हैं, वह राजनीतिक पार्टियों से भलग रहें, फिर इस प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट रखने की कैसे जरूरत पैदा हुई ? आर्टिकल 16 में हम प्रकार का कोई विचार नहीं है । इसमें बिल्कुल साफ है, कि किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न धर्म के आधार पर और न सेक्स या रिलीजन के आधार पर किया जायेगा । सब को नौकरी में लिया जायेगा । इसमें पोलिटिकल व्यू की कोई डिक्रीमिनेशन नहीं है । उन्होंने यह कहा है कि पोलिटिकल व्यू को इस्टैब्लिश कर दिया जाये । यह बात बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में पोलिटिकल व्यूज का इयाल किये बिना निवृत्ति की जाये ।

आर्टिकल 19 के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत जोर देकर कहा है कि क्लॉज (2), (3) और (4) को ओमिट कर दिया जाये । आर्टिकल 19 इस प्रकार है ।

"All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, to acquire, hold and dispose of property; and to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

क्लॉज (2) इस प्रकार है

"Nothing in sub-clause (a) of Clause (1) shall effect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to libel, slander, defamation, contempt of Court, or any matter which offends against decency or morality or which undermines the security of, or tends to overthrow, the State."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि माननीय सदस्य लिबर्टी का क्या अर्थ लगाते हैं । स्वतन्त्रता का मतलब है अनुशासन और नियमों का पालन । कोई आदमी स्वतन्त्र तो हो सकता है, लेकिन उसको ऐसी स्वतन्त्रता नहीं दी जा सकती है, जिससे सारे समाज को नुकसान हो जाये । कोई व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार जो चाहे करे, यह स्वतन्त्रता नहीं कहलाती है । अमरीका की सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है

"The liberty of the individual to do as he pleases, even in innocent matters, is not absolute. It must frequently yield to the common good."

Putting restraint on the freedom of wrong-doing of one person is really securing the liberty of the intended victims. Therefore, restraints on liberty should be judged not only subjectively as applied to a few individuals who come within their operations but also objectively as securing the liberty of a far greater number of individuals."

कोई आदमी कुछ भी करे और उस पर कोई रोक न हो, क्या वह स्वतन्त्रता है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कहना चाहते थे । आज हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियाँ हैं, अन्य उच्छृंखल और तोड़ फोड़ करने वाले लोग हैं । सरकार जब जरूरत समझती है, तो वह उन लोगों को बंद कर देती है । माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं

कि वह खरूरी नहीं है। इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि कोई भी आदमी सड़क पर नंगा घूम सकता है। वह कह सकता है कि मैं स्वतन्त्र हूँ। यह कैसे हो सकता है? क्लॉक (2), (3) और (4) में कुछ उचित रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स इम्पोज़ की गई हैं, और इसलिए वे अच्छी हैं। देश की सुरक्षा के मामले में कैसे स्वतन्त्रता दी जा सकती है? देश की स्वतन्त्रता को कैसे खतरे में डाला जा सकता है?

"Our Constitution, similarly, acknowledges that there cannot be any such thing as absolute or uncontrolled liberty, for that would lead to anarchy and disorder"

"Liberty has to be limited in order to be effectively possessed. The question, therefore, arises in each case of adjusting the conflicting interests of the individual and of the society".

तो मैं यह समझ नहीं पाया। जो सविधान का इमेडमेंट पेश करने वाले थे वह भी चले गए, हाक हाटेंडली। अबूरे पन से उन्होंने पेश कर दिया और कहने लगे कि प्रापर्टी राइट्स को खत्म कर दो। मैं आज तक नहीं समझ पाया कि क्या जो सम्पन्न होते हैं वह आध्यात्मिकता से गए बीते होते हैं और जो गरीब होते हैं उनमें सब गुण होते हैं। जो चीज बाहर है वह बोलत है और जो अन्दर है वह धर्म है। तो जो सम्पन्न होता है वह गया गुजरा होता है और जो गरीब होता है वही ईमानदार और सेवा-श्रमी और सब कुछ होता है, यह कोई फ़ाइटीरिया नहीं है। प्रापर्टी का मतलब है कि जो अपनी मेहनत से कमा करके इकट्ठा

करते हैं। वह इस तरह का कमाना न हो जिससे समाज को नुकसान हो जाय इसके लिए रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स आलरेडी हैं। सरकार ने आलरेडी रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखे हैं कि किसी आदमी के पास ज्यादा सम्पत्ति न हो। उसके लिए इनकम टैक्स लेते हैं, वॉल्यू टैक्स लेते हैं, स्टेट ड्यूटी लेते हैं। उसके अलावा अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग का कानून लागू हो गया है, लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट लागू है। ये सारी बात हैं। इसके बाद भी इस तरह की चीज साते हैं तो उसको लाने के पहले सोचना चाहिए कि क्या आदमी को किसी तरह का अधिकार नहीं होगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आदमी के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं रहेगा तो उसको कोई इंसेंटिव नहीं रहेगा और जब तक इंसेंटिव नहीं होगा, काम करने की इच्छा नहीं होगी, बय अपनापन नहीं समझेगा तो वह मेहनत से काम नहीं करेगा और आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। प्रापर्टी राइट्स को खत्म करने की बात कही जाती है तो फिर किसको राइट्स होना चाहिए? क्या स्टेट्स के राइट्स होंगे? क्या रशिया की तरह बनाना चाहते हैं? मैं पूछता हूँ क्या रशिया में क्लासेज नहीं हैं? वहाँ भी कुछ आदमी बहुत ऊँचे हैं, कुछ बहुत नीचे हैं। वहाँ भी आर्थिक अन्तर है। कुछ लोगों को बहुत सुविधाएँ हैं, और हजारों लोग गरीब हैं (अध्यक्ष) लाखों और करोड़ों गरीब हैं। वहाँ आज मैं सुन रहा था कि सब्जी नहीं मिलती है। कोई आदमी बहा चला जाय और बेजोटेबल खरीदना चाहे साग सब्जी खाना चाहे तो वह वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं है . .

सभापति महोदय : मिस्टर डागा, इन चीजों का बिल से कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय, यह बात आप भी सोचिए ये करना क्या चाहते हैं ? सारे प्रापर्टी राइट्स खत्म कर दिये जायें। अमेरिका में भी कुछ लोग ऊंचे हैं, कुतुबगीनार पर बैठे हैं, कुछ नीचे जमीन पर रेंग रहे हैं। प्रापर्टी राइट्स खत्म करने से आदमी का इसेटिव खत्म हो जायगा। मैं कहता हूँ व्यक्ति को आप हिम्मत और मेहनत के साथ आगे बढ़ने दीजिए। उसके प्रापर्टी राइट्स खत्म कर देंगे तो यह ठीक वहीं होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसके पास इतनी सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी हो जाए कि वह ऐश और आराम में पड़ जाय लेकिन अगर उसकी खुद की कुछ भी प्रापर्टी नहीं होगी तो क्या स्टेट की मर्सी पर वह रहेगा ? सरकार की मेहरबानी पर जीएगा ? यह सरकार कानून बनाती है, क्लस की बात उसमें करते हैं ...

एक अनिवार्य सवाल : आप राजस्थान की बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : हम तो प्रापर्टी को दान देने की बात समझते हैं। दोनों हाथ उलींचिए वहीं सयानो काम। हमारे यहां किसी की प्रापर्टी बढ़ जाय तो कहते हैं दान कीजिए —

पानी बाढ़े नाव में घर में बाढ़े दाम ।

दोनों हाथ उलींचिए यही सयानो काम ।

और

साईं इतना दीजिए जामें कुटुम्ब 'समाय ।

मैं भी भूखान न रहूं साधु न भूखा जाय ॥,

हमारे यहां फिलासफी यह है कि हम ज्यादा नहीं चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में तो अपरिग्रहवाद की फिलासफी है। हम तो यह मानते हैं कि हमें तो इतनी चीज चाहिए कि हम अपनी गुजर कर सकें और कोई मेहमान आ जाय तो काम चला ले जायें। गांधी जी ने ट्रस्टीशिप की बात कही थी ... (व्यवधान) ... यह प्रापर्टी राइट खत्म करना गलत चीज है। हां, इस पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाइए। सोवियत रूस में भी कुछ सुविधाएं कुछ लोगों को मिलती हैं वह दूसरों को नहीं मिलती हैं। इसका मतलब तो फिर यह सोना कि इन्सान को सरकार की दया पर छोड़ दिया जाये। एक तरफ आप यह भी कहते हैं कि व्यक्ति की गरिमा बढ़नी चाहिए, उमका व्यक्तित्व बढ़ना चाहिए लेकिन यह होगा कैसे ? बेगर्स बूजर्स नहीं हो सकते। स्टेट ही रोटी दे, कपड़ा दे—यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मनुष्य को अपने पुरुषार्थ और बुद्धि के बल पर कमाने की स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिए। जो बुद्धिजीवी लोग हैं, वे बात करेंगे क्रान्ति की, क्रान्ति की ठुम पकड़ कर बैठेंगे लेकिन मुंह करेंगे सत्ता की तरफ। हमारे मित्र ने भी बड़ी क्रान्ति की बात की है। बुद्धिजीवियों को यह बीमारी होती है कि बात करेंगे क्रान्ति की और काम वह करेंगे जिससे उनका फायदा हो। यह तो भ्रांति फैलाने की बात हुई। कहा जाता है सारी प्राइवेट ट्रेड समाप्त कर दी जाये। ऐसी हालत में जो संशोधन यहां पर पेश किया गया है मैं उसको उचित नहीं

समझता हूँ। व्यक्ति पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स इम्पोज होने चाहिए, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ, व्यक्ति के लिए स्वच्छंदता होनी चाहिए। वह समाज का एक अच्छा नागरिक बन सके इसके लिए उस पर समाज के नियम लागू होंगे। आप भी कहते हैं व्यक्ति की गरिमा बढ़नी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर जो संशोधन पेश किया है उसको खूबसूरती से वापस ले लेंगे। उन्होंने जो गंवा हैं वह समझ में नहीं आया। उन्होंने खुद भी नहीं कहा कि आर्टिकल 19 में कौन सा विधान खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर सारा खत्म कर देंगे तो फिर रहेगा क्या? वह खुद भी कहते हैं कि आर०एस०एस० को स्वतन्त्रता दे दी जाये।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They do not claim to be political parties. They are simply violent gangs.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हम उन पार्टियों को भी नहीं चाहते हैं जो इस देश में रह कर दूसरे देशों की स्वामिभक्ति करती हैं, जो रहती इस देश में हैं लेकिन उनकी लायल्टी दूसरी तरफ है—ऐसी पार्टियों को भी हम नहीं चाहते हैं। हम ऐसी पार्टियों को चाहते हैं जो इस देश के प्रति लायल हों। लेकिन इस देश में ऐसी पार्टियां भी हैं जो रहेंगी यहां और बरसात होने पर छाता दूसरे देश का तानेगी। इस देश में वही पार्टियां रहनी चाहिए जो इस देश के प्रति वफादार हों। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है वह हाफ-हार्टेडली, भ्रष्टरे मन से पेश किया गया है, बिना सोचे समझे पेश किया गया है और स

हाउस का कोई भी मेम्बर इसको सपोर्ट नहीं करेगा। खास तौर से हमारे पांडे जी पूरी हिम्मत के साथ इस संशोधन का विरोध करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ अभी इन बिल पर और भी कई माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, the position is that Mr. Daga will require more time. He is making very valuable contributions. Then there is Mr. Biren Dutta. He will also make some valuable contributions.

17 hrs.

He will take some time. Then the Minister will take some time. Then Shri Bhogendra Jha has to reply, taking some more time. Calculating all this according to human estimates, it would look as if we need another 1½ hours. I suggest we extend the time by 1½ hours.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: At what O'clock will it be over?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: One and a half hours means upto 6 P.M. today and another half an hour on the succeeding corresponding non-official day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the House agreeable to extension of time by 1½ hours.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by 1½ hours. Shri Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It says here:

"What the Constitution of India attempts to do in declaring the rights of the people is to strike a balance between individual liberty

[Shri K. Raghuramaiah]

and social control. Article 19 of the Constitution gives a list of individual liberties and prescribes in the various clauses restraints that may be placed upon them by law so that they may not conflict with public welfare and general morality".

सभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता था— जहां देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, देश के आचरण का सवाल है, समाज के आचरण का सवाल है सोसाइटी को चलाने का तरीका है, उसमें जो रेस्ट्रिक्शंस जरूरी हों, वे जरूर लगाई जानी चाहिये। अभी हमारे श्री पणरथ देव कह रहे थे कि प्रेस की लिबर्टी को कंट्रोल किया गया है—यह ठीक बात है, हम आपातकालीन समय से गुजर रहे थे, हमारे कुछ सख्तबाज वाले लोग ऐसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे, जिस पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना जरूरी था

श्री जोगन्ध झा : देश की लिबर्टी कंट्रोल नहीं की गई है। प्रेस की लिबर्टी कंट्रोल की गई है।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB I will tell him how the right has been curtailed. I am running one social organ for the tribal people in my mother tongue, the Tripuri language. Because there is no person in the Tripura Government who can censor the Tripuri language, my paper has been stopped. I want to develop my tribal language. But I cannot do it because the Government could not provide a censor to scrutinise my writings. So it has been stopped since the declaration of emergency. Is it not curtailment of freedom of expression?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में ये विरोधी दल वाले कुछ ऐसे म्बन देख रहे थे कि देश में क्रांति हो जाए, बबुन बन जाए, सारा देश बरबाद हो जाए, उस समय ये रेस्ट्रिक्शन इम्पोज की गई

श्री पी० एम० मेहता : ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं था।

They are imprisoned for quite different reasons.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप ऐसा चाहते थे, लेकिन समय से पूर्व ऐसे तत्वों को शिकंजे में बन्द कर दिया गया, वरना देश में तोड़फोड़ हो जाती, अनुशासनहीनता फल जाती। यह एक बड़ा साहसिक कदम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उठाया . .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am correcting him.

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त डागा जी बोल रहे हैं, आप उन को बोलने दीजिये। आप को भी ग्राइंट है कि अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलें, मैं आप को भी टाइम दूंगा।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He is provoking me.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आज ये अपने आप को दूध का घुला हुआ कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नाग दिया था, देश में काग्रेस को हटाओ, इस शासन को हटाओ ये वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने गुजरात की चुनी हुई विधान सभा को भंग करा दिया, बिहार में जो गड़बड़ फैली, उसके पीछे भी यही लोग थे, आज गुजरात का पता नहीं है— ये देश के कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : गलत बात न कहें, गुजरात अपनी जगह मौजूद है, गुजरात की सरकार का पता नहीं है - यह कहना चाहिए।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: They have done it by unfair and corrupt practices.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Every citizen of India has got the right to say, 'Rout the Congress Government'.

Every citizen of India has got the right to ask for a change of Government; every citizen has got the right to say: we want a change of government.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : सभापति जी, यह सर्वैधानिक अधिकार हैं कि आप अपने तरीकों से, विचारों से जनता के विचारों को बदलें। जो आप कर नहीं सके। आप चाहते थे कि देश के अन्दर अव्यवस्था फैले यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति घोषित हुई जिस की वजह से देश में शांति व्यवस्था कायम हुई जिस की तारीफ दुनिया कर रही हैं। न अश्रु गैस छोडनी पडी, न लाठी चार्ज करना पडा अपने आप हर क्षेत्र में अनुशासन आ गया। स्कूलों कालेजों में बिना किसी रोक टोक के शिक्षा क्रम चल रहा है, औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है। पड़ोसी देश की घटनाओं को आप ने देखा कि वहां कैसी अराजकता फैली। फिर भी आप चाहते है कि लिबर्टी पर कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स न हों। जब आवादी का गैर तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया जाए उस समय ऐसा कदम जरूरी हैं। माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा जी संशोधन लाना चाहते है, मेरे खयाल से वह अपने खुद के विचारों का खंडन कर रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : माननीय डागा जी ने मेरा अमेंडमेंट नहीं देखा है, जिसको मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया :

"...any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention in connection with smuggling, foreign exchange racketeering, usury and other economic offences or attempting violent overthrow of the democratically elected government."

इन को छोड़ कर। आप जरा सोच लीजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मैं इस बात को मानता हूं। लेकिन इसका निर्णय लेने के लिए कौन सी मशीनरी है सिवाय सरकार के? स्टेट का अधिकार है। उन अधिकारों का उपयोग वही कर सकते हैं जो सरकार में बैठे हैं। आप ने अपने एक वाक्य में स्मगलर्स के बारे में कहा है। वह तो आज एम. आई. एम. ए. में बन्द है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो संशोधन रखा है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है, और आप को विदड़ा करना चाहिए।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, I was expecting from the Congress side good support for this Bill. They so loudly proclaim that they are for the down-trodden and that is why they formulated the 20-point programme for the uplift of poor people who had been denied all these years after independence fair opportunities. They have a right to exist to have education, etc. When the question of property owners had been brought in by the Mover of this Bill, all of a sudden some persons have become so much worried as if heavens were going to fall. I do not know whether they are all Birlas and Tatas, I do not think so, but unfortunately in our country there are such forces which do not understand the meaning. There are big capitalists, monopolists, property holders, etc. who are different from the real masses. It is not a matter of private discussion between you and me. There is a world of socialism.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

and there is a world of capitalism. You have yourself declared that you are in favour of socialism. What do you mean by socialism? In your party there were people who declared that they were for capitalism and you have thrown them out of your party and cleared the way towards socialism. But in all your speeches you are opposing this Bill.

I am completely in agreement with the Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha and I hope and trust that there will be some people atleast in the Congress benches who will come forward and try to do the right thing which has not been done so long even after declaring socialism in Avadi. But I do not know whether the Speakers will be coming forward to speak and support this Bill. You are speaking so much in the public meeting, but when a question of a Bill like this comes before this House, you become wary and you are thundering outside that you really like to bring socialism. I remind those who are now defending the rights of the monopolists and the property owners that history will not forgive them for this sort of dual character declaring socialism and opposing capitalism but remaining in the party which supports monopolists and the property owners. So, I hope that there will be some voice raised on the other side of this House in favour of this Bill.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, everyone has referred to the Objects and Reasons of this Bill. I think too much stress is placed on the fact that in India, internally we are doing things which have no consequence externally. If what is going on in the country today has become necessary or it has been felt that it has become necessary, then you cannot take it out of the context of the fact that we have certain countries surrounding us and that the stability of the Government of this country depends on helping those countries around us and if you do not let them as they were,—things get out of hand when the coun-

tries near them perhaps in turmoil. What I would like to say is that the Indian sub-continent, particularly the Indian people and the stability which they should as a country and as a democratic country portray and stand for and work for indeed, should work as a buffer for preventing any kind of turmoil. As I have been expressing very often, in South America, in the Middle East small things flare-up in small countries and they catch on in adjoining countries with the result that those very economically backward people suffer most. Sir, you cannot at any moment look into the things that are happening in this country isolated from all the countries around us. If you do that, then what will happen is that you will be living in a paradise of your own and you will have no necessity of External Affairs Minister. You can then think that India is the world. But I would say that we have a place in this world and particularly in Asia, whether some of our neighbours like it or not. We might say that we will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but when other countries interfere in our internal affairs, it is our duty willy nilly to protect ourselves against such interference. Each country has the right to live its own way of life as it likes, but when we find that our way of life is in danger, there is nothing wrong if we go a little bit into our shell to protect ourselves.

The present situation in the country and this Bill have definitely very close connection. But we always think of things as if we are the only people who are concerned. We do certain things as if no other country is allowed to interfere in our affairs. That cannot happen. We have to take into consideration what is happening around us. Even Vinobha Bhave can live as he lives because we allow him to live like that. So, we can live only as well or as badly as our neighbours allow us to live. I do not think even the members of the opposition will

deny that there are certain countries who want to interfere in our internal affairs. I am not so much afraid of the opposition parties doing something wrong as about the influences from some foreign countries being allowed to permeate into our life. I was listening to the debate and everybody was talking as if we were isolated from the rest of the world. We are not isolated. What we do is definitely going to have its effect on other countries and what the other countries, particularly our neighbours, do is going to have an effect on us, whether we like it or not. I do not think anybody realises more than our Prime Minister that it is the first duty of the government to protect the country from external influences if they are bad and from external aggression. This Bill might be very well meant and democratically it might have some sense, but in the world we are living in, I find it is impracticable. This is what I want to impress on the opposition members. They know that I do not shrink from criticising the government. But the criticism should be objective. As a Congressman, I criticise my party sometimes. My party is strong enough to take criticisms from anybody. In fact, there are more men within the Congress who criticise it objectively than outside. There was another Bill seeking to bring down the voting age to 18. Why do we get unnecessarily involved? Why do we not think as to what is our environment, where we are living and what is our future? Unless we take all that into account, we will not be doing the right thing. We should consider what is the situation suited for protecting this country from external aggression and external influences. The Prime Minister rightly said, when some journalist asked her when we will be going back to normal times, "If the times from which we came are normal, we are never going back to those times." This was quite correct. It is like putting a person, as I mentioned earlier, in a hospital; and that patient asks you: "when are you going

to free me, so that I can be normal again?" The question is: was he normal when he got into the hospital? How can we let him out before he is cured? There is no point in indicating 3 months or 6 months. I think the Opposition as well as the Congress Party must put the country and its interests above everything else, particularly above one's personal aims. I find that too often we place our personal aims too high over the aims of this country and over what is good for it. If you are going to think what is good for you, don't forget your neighbours. Just as an individual can live as well or as badly as his neighbour will allow him to, so is the case with the country. I don't have to describe the kind of neighbourhood that we have. With our neighbourhood being what it is, we cannot afford to have the luxury. I definitely believe in democracy, but I don't believe in destroying this country.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JILA: Do you want to delink property from fundamental rights?

SHRI NIMBALKAR. I wanted to avoid that question; but since you want it, I will speak on it. When you take away something from somebody, you must be prepared to give something in return. You cannot behave like Marie Antionette who said, "If people don't have bread, let them eat the cake," as if cake will be available when bread is not there. Why do people want property? Is it because, as Vinoba Bhave has said, even half-an-acre is enough since it gives them respectability? This idea was there in mediaeval ages in England. Only a person having property was called a gentleman. Do you want to be called a gentleman? I don't want property; but if you are going to take away property rights, what are you going to give in its place as security to the people? I think there is no necessity to have property. Create a situation where there is no necessity to have it. What

[Shri Nimbalkar]

is that situation? That situation will be there when any person who is an Indian citizen, born in India, will be given certain things. Firstly, he should get as good an education as anyone else in the country. Just because one family is rich, if children of that family will get a rich education and the children of another, but poor family would get only a poor education, I don't agree. Commensurate with the education of a person and his acumen, he must be given a job. That should be his birthright. In that job, he should get a remuneration. And taking it for granted that the prices are also kept stable by the government, 10 per cent of his income should be enough for him to find a living place; 30 per cent to feed himself and his family, a further 10 per cent for clothing; and from the 50 per cent that is left over, he should contribute towards the social amenities. What are those social amenities? Social amenity means that he should have an unemployment benefit. Secondly, he must have free medical treatment. Thirdly he must have old age pension. Fourth he must be given provident fund. If you give all this—not a promise I don't want promises—to the people and if you give them really a right kind of education nobody would want property. I have lived in such a society. That is why I say this. For 14 years I have lived in West Germany. I don't want any property. (Interruptions) Before you say that, you have to cure yourself. What is the point in saying, "I am sick; therefore, kill the doctor or the nurse?" I have enjoyed all these benefits. If I can enjoy all of them, I don't care to create a property. Despite the fact that I was earning much—I did not want to say how much I was earning—I did not think of acquiring property, even though I could have acquired enough of property.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Did you pay your income-tax?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: If a person is earning money from a job in a Western country, in a European country, automatically the income-tax is deducted from his pay. So, there is no question of one being a dodger. In those countries, if you provide the citizens all their requirements, they say that having property is an onus on them. They do not want to own property. So, you have to create a situation where people do not feel like owning property, rather than bringing a ceiling on property. After all, why should a person want to own property if his requirements are satisfied.

What is the ceiling? There are two ways of looking at it. What is the extent of land which can be tilled by one tractor? If it can till 150 acres of land, then that should be the ceiling. Otherwise, what is the idea of producing tractors? If you do not want to go from the tractor point of view, then the ceiling on land should be zero. Then you may say "what are you talking? There will be no production." I say that if we share everything including the land at our disposal, it will not come to even half an acre. Therefore, we must create a situation where a person does not care for property, does not need property. If you create that situation, then zero can be the ceiling.

The real way of looking at it is this. Suppose you say that 20 acres of land is enough and that is the ceiling. Let that be the ceiling. But if somebody wants to own 40 acres of land, let him own it but let him buy the other 20 acres from the Government every 20 years. Let him pay 5 per cent *ad valorem* tax on whatever is the cost of the land. In this way if a person wants to produce, he will have to produce much more than 5 per cent because 5 per cent will go by way of tax.

Therefore, ultimately, you will have to create a situation in this country where the production will go up and money will accrue to the exchequer.

With that money you can industrialise the country. You are talking of giving more jobs. Jobs can be created only by industrialisation. Now the situation in our country is that 70 per cent of our people are living in land and producing 100 million tonnes, whereas in America 4½ per cent of the people are living in land and producing 250 million tonnes. This imbalance of 70 per cent on land and 30 per cent in cities must change. There must be a situation where an overwhelming number will live in cities and thus industrialise the country, rather than 70 per cent of the people live in land. In our country an industrial worker produces 3½ times more than an agricultural worker. This is not realised, because even if we are to produce 250 million tonnes, by the time we reach it, the population of the agricultural community will be twice or thrice what it is today, and the production per head will remain the same.

Today is the three-hundredth anniversary of Adam Smith who wrote a book on the management of wealth. I do not remember its name. He said that from agriculture surplus must accrue and that must be used for industrialisation, so that the people who cannot get jobs in agriculture can get jobs in industry. Right up to 1900, the countries of the West developed on this theory.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: By exploiting three-fourth of the world.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: That started after the industrial revolution.

But today we are living in a different age.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: But economic domination is still there.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I am trying to explain what is exactly going on in our economy. As long as we keep more people in agriculture, we are going to remain poor.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: With a full-fledged capitalist system in Japan, they have got a very low land ceiling. Does he mean to say that in Japan agriculture is poor?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I am considering India and certain economic theories. I have not got the statistics as to how much percentage is on agriculture and how much on industry in Japan, but an overwhelming majority of the people in Japan must be working in industry whatever the ceiling. But our situation cannot be compared with that of Japan.

For instance, the population of our country per hectare is less than that of Sweden. There is no doubt need for controlling population, but the case for it is placed before us by others, is a very distorted fashion. For instance, I tell you that every State of ours is not more populated, I mean per hectares, than Europe. The question is that we have to organise our labour. We are planning not for individual; we are planning too much for the so-called society (Interruptions) Actually, we have to make an individual strong. The more you make an individual strong, the more stronger your country becomes. If you see the strength of a chain, it is in its weakest link. It is a chain affair. The strength of our society is in its weakest member. Therefore you must plan for an individual. That is what I said, what an individual expects from you? What should be your goal for an individual? Is it wrong that I have asked for an individual? Unless you are prepared to work your economy in such a way that the needs of the individuals are satisfied, it is no good. To talk about the right to property to be abolished is not talking in a situation where we can promise the people something better. But, at present, you are talking, as far as I am concerned, something very unrealistic. If you are in a situation where you can give something better to the people, then please come

[Shri Nimbalkar]

out with this Bill and I will support it. It is just like Mary Antoinette who said, "If you do not have a bread eat cake." I am sorry that cake is not there. When you make that cake available, I will say yes to this Bill.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :

चेयरमैन साहब, एक बेसिक बात यह है कि कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी में कोई कंप्यूजन नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आप इस बात की कोशिश न करें कि हर एक आपकी डिप्टेशन के मुताबिक बोलें। हमारी पार्टी डिमोक्रेटिक पार्टी है जिसमें हर किस्म के विचार के लोग हैं। उनके विचारों को सुना जाता है लेकिन कांग्रेस हार्ड कमाण्ड जो भी फैसला करती है वह पूरा खोब विचार करने के बाद करती है और हमारी पार्टी ने सोशलिज्म का रास्ता नहीं छोड़ा है। अण्डोमड में जो कांग्रेस का इजलास हुआ, मेरा क्या है उसके रेजोल्यूशन आपने पढ़े होंगे। वहां पर जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तकरीर हुई उसको भी आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा। उन्होंने बहुत माफ और सीधे अलफाज में इसको रखा है। वहां पर जो कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट का एड्रेस था, जो एकोनामिक रेजोल्यूशन और पोलिटिकल रेजोल्यूशन थे वह भी आपने पढ़े होंगे।

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : आपके सभी एम० पी० ने भी उनको पढ़ा है या नहीं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : हम सभी ने पढ़ा है लेकिन कुछ ने समझा है और कुछ ने नहीं समझा है। शायद आप भी उसी कैटेगरी में आते होंगे।

मैं यहां पर सी पी एम के मेम्बर की स्पीच सुन रहा था। वे बात तो सोशलिज्म की करते हैं लेकिन बड़ावा कैप्टेलिज्म को देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सोशलिज्म की लड़ाई

मेरी सी पी एम का क्या रोल रहा है ? वह जो समाज को बदलने की बात करते हैं उसमें सी पी एम पार्टी कहां खड़ी है ? अभी भी वह लाइन खेज कर रहे हैं या नहीं इसका पता नहीं। वे इस देश में फासिस्टों के साथ खड़े हैं, राईटिस्ट्स के साथ खड़े हैं। अभी भी इस देश में समाजवाद के खिलाफ जो ताकतें हैं उनसे सी पी एम ने अपना नामा नहीं तोड़ा है लेकिन हमें लेक्चर दे रहे हैं कि सोशलिज्म की लड़ाई तेज करो। अभी भी आपका कंप्यूजन दूर नहीं हुआ है। इस देश में टोटल रेवोल्यूशन करने वाली ताकतों का साथ दिया जाए या नहीं इसका फैसला आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपके ज्योति बस कहते हैं देना चाहिए मम्बूद्रीपाद और बोधालन कहते हैं नहीं देना चाहिए। इसलिए आप पहले अपनी पार्टी में फैसला करने कि इस देश में सोशलिज्म को लाने वाली कौन कौन पाटिया है कौन कौन सी ताकत है और उनके लिए आपको कौन सा एटीट्यूड एडाप्ट करना है। आप तो देखते हैं यि चीन की क्या लाइन है अमरीका से क्या रिश्ता है। तो अभी आपकी पार्टी में ही कंप्यूजन दूर नहीं हुआ है। अच्छा होगा पहले अपनी पार्टी में कंप्यूजन दूर कीजिए।

सी पी आई के लिए मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ भी इस देश में होगा वह उनकी स्मर्त हो गया और जो नहीं हुआ उसके लिए हमारा क्रिटिसिज्म होगा। उनकी और हमारी मुहब्बत यह है कि जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कर दें वह उनके प्रेसर में ही गया। उन्होंने मास मूवमेंट बिल्ड किया है, सी पी आई मास मूवमेंट बिल्ड करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने सिर समझती है।

श्री भोगन्त्र झा : सभापति महोदय, चण्डीगढ़ में इन के प्रस्तावों में, प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों में और ए० आई० सी० सी० के डाइरेक्टिव में यहां कहा गया है कि मास-मूवमेंट की जरूरत है, मास-सपोर्ट की जरूरत है.... इसके बारे में बतलाइय कौन सी दो रायें हैं?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं मास-मूवमेंट की बात कन्फ्यूस करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मास-मूवमेंट तो डेवलप होना ही चाहिए, लेकिन जो हो जाय वह तो आपके प्रेशर से हुआ, जो नहीं हुआ उस के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ — कांग्रेस पार्टी एक सीरियस पोलिटिकल पार्टी है, जो इस देश की जनता और इस देश के गरीबों के साथ कमिटेड है। उस कमिटेमेंट को न मैं तोड़ सकता हूँ और न आप तोड़ सकते हैं। हमारी पार्टी में पहले कुछ ऐसे लोग जरूर थे जो सरमायदारी तरीके में यकीन रखते थे.....

श्री भोगन्त्र झा : लेकिन अब तो नहीं हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अब है या नहीं मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन एस. के. पाटिल कहां हैं, मोरारजी भाई कहां हैं.....

श्री भोगन्त्र झा : क्या आप बारन्टो लेते हैं कि अब उनके पास नहीं जायेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं पूछना हूँ—कहां है—मोरारजी भाई, कहां है—एस. के. पाटिल, प्रतुल्य बोष कहां हैं? ये वे लोग थे जो कांग्रेस पार्टी को उप बिरोधी को तरफ ले जाया करते थे, लेकिन अब वे कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी का रास्ता दिनभर है, उसकी स्ट्रटिजी क्लियर है।

जहां तक सोशलिज्म का ताल्लुक है—उसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा कन्फ्यूजन उन्हें पैदा नहीं करना चाहिए। कुछ लोगों के इस बारे में बने बनावे उसूल हैं, हमारे सर सरकार ने जिस सोशलिज्म को पड़ा है और जो कुछ इन्होंने प्रैक्टिस किया है—भगर बड़ी भ्रमल में लाया जाय जो इस देश के लिए उस पर चलना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। इस देश में समाजवाद, चैम्बरमैन साहब, मैं आप की मारफत भा साहब को और इस हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ — इस ढंग से नहीं आयशा

श्री भोगन्त्र झा : किनी भी देश में सोशलिज्म दूसरे देश के ढंग से नहीं आता है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आप ठीक कहते हैं, फिर आप हमें कोऑपरेशन दीजिए, जो एटमासफियर क्रिएट किया जा रहा है उस को बदलने में मदद दीजिये।...

श्री दसरथ देब : आप सिर्फ भाषण देते हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह तो कोई ऐसी चीज है नहीं—जो बाजार से लाकर खिला दूंगा। सोशलिज्म तो एक सिस्टम है और कांग्रेस उस की तरफ चल रही है। हमारे यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ रहा है—क्या यह सोशलिज्म की तरफ एक बड़ा कदम नहीं है। फुड-ग्रेन्थ का टेक-ओवर किया गया, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया—क्या ये सोशलिज्म की तरफ कदम नहीं है?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: This is not socialism. This is bureauarism, socialism means equal opportunity to all the people.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : तो क्या वह आप वाला सोशलिज्म —आर० एस० एस० है

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

बोस्ती है? जनसंघ से दोस्ती है—आपवाला सोशलिज्म है, जब प्रकाश की जेब में पड़ना—क्या यह आपवाला सोशलिज्म है? मैं इस के विरुद्ध खिलाफ हूँ।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: We are not friends of RSS.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अगर आप यह चाहें कि जो आप को स्ट्रेटिजी है, जो आप का सोशलिज्म है, उस को यहां लाया जाय, तो उस के खिलाफ सब से पहले हम लोग लड़ेंगे। आप का कोई तरीका नहीं है...

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: This is not true. We are against RSS. Please do not misquote, do not try to distort the things. Socialism means equal opportunity to all. This is not there in India. You have to bring that.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उस को लाने के लिये क्या करना चाहिये? क्या आर० एस० एस० से दोस्ती करनी चाहिये?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: No. Who says?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या जनसंघ से दोस्ती?

श्री बक्षरथ देव : नहीं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : हम लोगों ने जो काम किया है—जैसे लैज्ड रिफार्म्स, पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ावा फूड ग्रैन्स का टेक-ओवर—ऐसे कामों को समर्थन कीजिये...

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You must remember that our party first demanded in 1962 itself the banning of RSS and other divisive parties. Perhaps, you were not in the political field at that time.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : करने और कहने में बहुत फर्क है। इन के रेजोल्यूशनज को

आर रिफार्म्स में देखा जाय तो बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन जो इन का रोज़ है, उस को सीधे में इन को दिखाया जाये तो इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए।

जहां तक इन को पार्टी का रोल है इन देश में, इनको कখনी और करतो में बहुत फर्क है। कहते हैं सोशलिज्म को बात और साध देते हैं राइटिस्ट्रक का, फासिस्ट्स का। कहते हैं सोशलिज्म की बात और साध देते हैं उन ताकतों का जिन का सी. आई. ए. से सम्बन्ध है। यह डबल स्टैण्डर्ड डबल फेस बर्निक फेस आपकी पार्टी का है।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Do not say that. Your Party has that. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: If he says non-sense, should I keep quite?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: He cannot say that he is talking non-sense. That is not Parliamentary.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: He should not put in the mouth of my Party something which my Party has never said. And when he says that, naturally I will protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasaratha Deb, are you withdrawing the word 'non-sense'?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: On behalf of his Party, he has made it clear that his Party has stood for the banning of RSS and even now it stands for that. If that is so, it should be welcomed by all of us.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: On record, they have passed a Resolution. But what has been their practical role?

समाप्ति सहोदय : यह आप का काम नहीं है कि आप किसी मेम्बर को कहें कि वह किस तरह बोले और किस तरह न बोले। हर आदमी को अपने क्वालिटी जाहिर करने का हक है। मेरी दरखास्त है कि बहुत ज्यादा इंटरेक्शन जो हुआ इस को आप न कीजिए और, उन को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। मैं कहूंगा कि माननीय दशरथ देव मेहरबानी कर के 'नॉर्सेस' बड़े को विद्वत् कर लें।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Oh, yes.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : चेयरमैन साहब जबरत यह है कि एक फिजा तैयार की जाय, चंडीगढ़ कांग्रेस रिजोल्यूशन में यही कहा गया था कि एक ऐसी फिजा तैयार की जाए जिस में कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो तब-दोलियां लानी हैं वह लायी जाय, और समाज में भी जो तब-दोलियां लानी हैं वह भी लायी जाय और उसके लिए अगर मास मूवमेन्ट तैयार होती है उसके लिए लोगों को तैयार करते हैं लोगों से जाते हैं और एक अच्छी फिजा पैदा करते हैं तो सोशलिज्म की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान और कदम होगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे विधान में काफी दिक्कतें हैं, जैसे यह कि फंडामेंटल राइट आफ प्रोपर्टी रहना चाहिए कि नहीं। मैं इस के खिलाफ हूँ। जब देश के लोगों को ऊपर उठना है, और 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम भी अगर आप इम्प्ली करें इसमें भी फंडामेंटल राइट आफ प्रोपर्टी एक अड़चन पैदा करता है। आप देखें कि आर्टिकल 226 के मातहत कितने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। कोई भी अच्छा काम उसी के खिलाफ रिट आ जाती है। अर्बन लैंड बिल हमने पास किया है या नहीं कितनी रिटें

दाखिल होंगी। फंडामेंटल राइट आफ प्रोपर्टी के हम पक्ष में नहीं हैं। इस राइट के कर्टेन होने से बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही दुख होगा, हम को नहीं। लैंड मीलिंग बिल हम लागू कर रहे हैं। पहले 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम के बारे में लोगों का यह खाल था कि इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ उत्तना जोर नहीं दिया जायगा। लेकिन आप ने हमारी सीरियसनेस देखी और उसके बाद फीलो अस्पेक्शन के लिए 30 जून तक की गई है। यानी इस तारीख से पहले पढ़ल सारे मूबों में लैंड रिफॉर्म का काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिए। बहुत सा काम इस दिशा में पूरा हो चुका है, और चीफ मिनिमटर्स की कानफरेंस में प्रधान मंत्री ने आखिरी तारीख 30 जून 1976 मुकर्रर कर दी है। आप मेरी प्रोपर्टी ले लीजिए, क्योंकि मेरे पास प्रोपर्टी हो नहीं है। प्रोपर्टी वाली एक आघ परसेंट ही है। तो देश को बनाना है, देश की जनता को बनाना है, समाजवाद लाना है, तो प्रोपर्टीनैस सोसाइटी आप को बनानी पड़ेगी और विधान में आर्टिकल 311 में जो हम ने सेक्यूरिटी दे रखी है, इसको भी थोड़ा चैक करना पड़ेगा। वह ठीक है कि आप इसमें थोड़ा प्रोटेक्शन बकिंग क्लासेज को, लॉपेड क्लासेज को दे सकते हैं लेकिन आई. ए. एस.; आई. पी. एस, और दूसरे व्योरोकेटस जो इस देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते हैं, उनको इस के अन्तर्गत सेक्यूरिटी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। आप की टास्क बैन्ड व्योरोकेसी होनी चाहिए और आज जो विधान बना हुआ है मेरे क्वालिटी है कि इसको आपको चेन्ज करना पड़ेगा और इसको चेन्ज करने के लिए तैयार रहना पड़ेगा।

आप एक बात यह देखिये कि कानून बनाने का राइट पार्लियामेंट का है, कानून पार्लियामेंट बनाती है, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

बनाते हैं लेकिन उस कानून की बर्बादत, इन्टरप्रिडेशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट करती है और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है वही कानून माना जाता है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि यह एक बेसिक कान्ट्राडिक्शन है इस बात में कि जो लोग कानून बनाते हैं, जो पार्लियामेंट कानून बनाती है, वह पार्लियामेंट विधान या एक्ट की तमाम हालत को ऐसे नजर रखते हुए पास करती है और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह कह दे कि पार्लियामेंट ने यह कानून गलत बनाया है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो इन्टरप्रिडेशन होगा, वही कानून माना जाएगा। यह एक बेसिक कान्ट्राडिक्शन है और इससे पार्लियामेंट के राइट्स का एन्कोचमेंट होता है। अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस चीज में परिवर्तन हो।

जिस वक्त कांस्टीट्यूशन बना था, मैं किसी के बारे में कमेंट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, उस वक्त कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में ऐसे लोग थे जोकि ज्यादातर वकील थे और ब्रिटेन बेंचट एजुकेशन पाए हुये थे। वे वहाँ पर आक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटियों से पढ़ कर आये हुये थे और उनकी यह कोशिश थी कि सुप्रीमेसी आफ पार्लियामेंट तो रहे लेकिन जूडिशियरी और एक्जीक्यूटिव को भी इतना पावरफुल बना दिया जाए कि कभी कोई जरूरत आए तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट करेक्ट कर सके। उस वक्त पं० जवाहर लाल जी ने यह कहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को करेक्शन का राइट नहीं होना चाहिये। पार्लियामेंट इज सुप्रीम, यह पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था। इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि सारे सिस्टम को हम रिब्यू करें और आज जो सारे कम्प्यूजन्स हैं वे दूर हों और 25, 30 साल के एक्सपीरियंस के बाद हम जो इकोनामिक रिफॉर्म्स लाना चाहते हैं उनकी जाने में कोई रुकावट न हो।

कुछ लोग सत्तावाद, सोवियेटिज्म के नाम से बिड़ते हैं। आज, हम देखते हैं कि बीस-सुन्नी कार्यक्रम की इम्प्लीमेंट करने में यह कांस्टीट्यूशन बहुत बड़ी रुकावट पैदा करता है। अगर पार्लियामेंट की सुप्रीमेसी को इस्टाब्लिश करना चाहते हैं तो उसके रास्ते में यह कांस्टीट्यूशन एक बहुत बड़ी रुकावट है। आर्टिकल्स 311, 226, 141 और दूसरी ऐसी कई क्लॉजेज हैं जो देश को जिस ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बनाना चाहती है, उस ढंग से बनने में बहुत बड़ी रुकावट है। इस हकीकत को मान कर चलना पड़ेगा और अगर हम हकीकत को हम मानते हैं तो हमारे मिर पर यह रेस्पॉन्सीबिलिटी आ जाती है कि जो रुकावटें हम फील करते हैं कि वे जनता की तरक्की के रास्ते में आती हैं या गरीबों को ऊपर ले जाने के रास्ते में आती हैं, उनको हम दूर करें। ऐसा करना हमारा फर्ज है। आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के बारे में क्रिटिसिज्म करें, यह आपका राइट है लेकिन मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सोरियसली इस काम को करना शुरू किया है और सरदार स्व० मि० जो कि हमारे पहले एक्स्टरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर थे, उनकी रहनुमाई में उनकी चेयरमैनशिप में हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेजीडेंट ने एक कमेटी बनाई है जो इन तमाम बातों पर गौर करेगी। उस कमेटी में गोबले साहब, मि० गान्धिल, डा० सैयद मोहम्मद, श्री गोस्वामी जो कि हमारी पार्टी में अच्छे वकील हैं, उन सबको लिया गया है, और कमेटी से कहा गया है कि वह कांस्टीट्यूशन में चेन्जेज करने के बारे में विचार करे। इस सेबन से पहले और इमर्जेंसी के बाद सारे देश में, पोहाड़ी में, पण्डोगढ़ में, दिल्ली में और बम्बई में वकील और जन जो लोग कानून जानते हैं, वे इकट्ठे हुये और उन्होंने अपनी अपनी कन्वेंशन्स में इस बात पर जोर दिया कि कांस्टीट्यूशन को तब्दील करने की जरूरत है। आ साहब जो रिजोल्यूशन मिला,

लाये हैं उसका मकसद यही है कि जो फिजा, जो एटमासफियर इस देश में पालियामेंट के जरिये बनाया जा रहा है, उसको हम और तेजी के साथ बढ़ावा दें। इस डिस्कशन का परपज यही है कि हम ऐसी फिजा पैदा करें जिसमें इन तब्दीलियों के लिए—जब पालियामेंट में कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट आये तो मेम्बरान, देश के लोग, फैक्टरियों में काम करने वाले, खेतों में काम करने वाले, दुकानों में काम करने वाले लोग यह महसूस करें कि यह दुस्त कदम उठाया जा रहा है और अगर हम यह कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो जो जिम्मेदारी हमने आपको दी है, पालियामेंट ने आपको दी है, वह जिम्मेदारी निभाने में हम कामयाब नहीं होंगे। बस इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : अभी हमारे भित ने कहा—क्या इनके दल ने यह तय किया है कि इस सत्र में अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं लाये जायेंगे ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : चेयरमैन साहब, एक प्रान्लम है जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको तेजी से होने दो। जो नहीं हो रहा है उस तरफ प्वाइट आउट करें। कुछ नहीं हुआ, इसकी इन्कर्मेशन इनको ज्यादा होती है, हमको कम।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I listened to the speeches made by the hon. Members on this Bill. I have also observed that the extension of

time for this Bill has also enlarged and widened the scope for discussion.

I heard by hon. friend relating Adam Smith and the laws of economy.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He is living in the past.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I also heard Mr. Bhogendra Jha reviewing that theory of Adam Smith. I have also heard Mr. Satpal Kapoor covering all the subjects under the sky in the course of his speech. It is a very good speech no doubt, a general speech, but has very little relating to the Bill before us. But it was a good speech. Now, the question is: Who should own property? The individual, the society or the State? That is the basic question. What system we should develop to promote the interests of the last person in the society, the down-trodden, the oppressed, that means the economically very backward ones. That is the problem before us.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 6 p.m. You may continue on the next private members' day. We now adjourn and reassemble on Monday, the 15th at 11 a.m.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 15, 1976/Phalguna 25, 1897 (Saka).